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VOL. 53 SEPTEMBER 1, 1928 NO. 15

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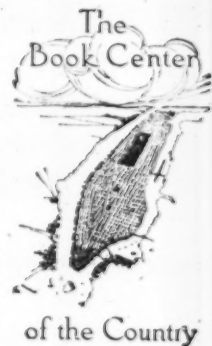
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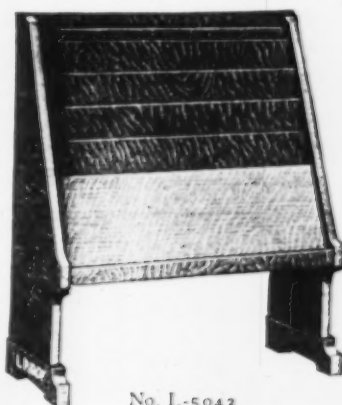
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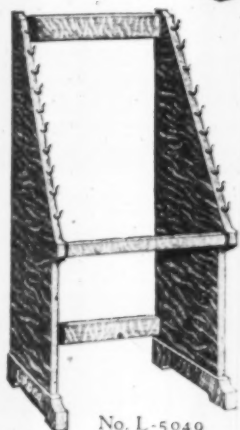
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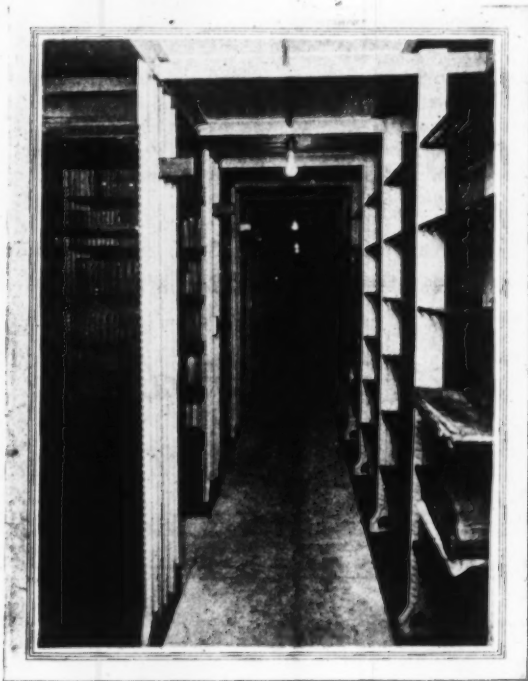
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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

• SEPTEMBER 1, 1928 •

TRENDS IN STATE PUBLICATIONS

BY JAMES BENNETT CHILDS

Chief of the Division of Documents, Library of Congress

SOME recent trends in state publications may be attributed either to state advertising and publicity or to the movement for efficiency and economy. State advertising and publicity seem to be based primarily on the desire to attract tourists and investors by extensive periodical literature and brochures. Sometimes the desire to insure good government by informing the taxpayer thru simplified reports represents a more altruistic motive for publicity. The movement for efficiency and economy has been directed principally towards the reorganization of state governments, and incidentally towards better edited state publications.

Outspoken statement of the purpose of state advertising may be found in many places. To take one instance, the Michigan Department of Agriculture in its first biennial report, 1922-24, contends "that the promotion of the tourist business would do much to put to a proper use the natural resources of this State. Not only should we be interested in the money that they leave during their sojourn but in the fact that one by one they appreciate the advantages offered to them and become permanent inhabitants."

That such publicity on the part of the state is a paying proposition, Governor Brewster of Maine declared in his 1927 inaugural address. During the previous two years over four hundred thousand pamphlets had been published. At first recreational development had been especially stressed, "as it furnished the opportunity for the quickest sales and for emulating California and Florida in converting visitors into investors in our industries and our farms. Various comparisons indicated an increase of ten to twenty per cent each year in

the income of approximately \$100,000,000 that our citizens enjoy from this source."

Occasionally the flood of ephemeral publicity material is subject to quantitative measurement. In 1926 the Florida Division of Agriculture and Immigration stated that it had mailed during the past year to persons living outside the state approximately fifteen tons of literature.

By far the greater part of the output of state publicity material appears in the form of periodicals. At the present time more than one hundred and fifty are being issued regularly by administrative departments, bureaux and commissions of the various state governments. A few of these publications, such as the *Educational Press Bulletin* issued monthly by the Superintendent of Public Instruction in Illinois and the *Missouri Clip-sheet* of the Missouri State Board of Agriculture, are intended primarily as releases to the press. Occasionally others, such as *Mining in California* published quarterly by the Division of Mines and Mining, the California Department of Natural Resources, are devoted to publishing annual reports on the installment plan.

To further road building and to attract the tourist, some of the states have well-illustrated highway magazines. In Wyoming, for instance, the wonderful scenery which is being made available thru better roads is depicted month by month in *Wyoming Roads* published by the State Highway Department. In Kentucky, the *Eighth Biennial Report of the State Highway Commission, 1925-27*, states that the periodical *Kentucky Highways* is "doing more than any other single medium in advertising the State's attractions and advantages for tour-

ists and other visitors from abroad." In addition, certain states, such as North Carolina, Pennsylvania, and Virginia, issue regularly special detour bulletins.

Conservation of natural resources thru education is responsible for another group of publicity periodicals. The more general aspect is represented by such a publication as *Conservation and Development* issued bi-weekly by the North Carolina Department of Conservation and Development. Another aspect of conservation is represented by the *Missouri Game and Fish News*, which is published by the State Game and Fish Department in the interest of better hunting and fishing in Missouri. Still another aspect is furnished by the *Alabama Forest News*, the organ of the State Commission of Forestry.

In the field of agriculture, one of the important phases of state activity is marketing. In Texas, for instance, the State Department of Agriculture issues monthly the *State's Marketing Bulletin* "to assist in the sale of farm products by means of giving producers free advertisements, to improve the services of the State Department of Agriculture thru closer co-operation, and to promote the cause of agriculture in general, to the end that production may be made both permanent and profitable."

Among these state publications issued primarily to induce the tourist to become an investor have appeared a considerable number of handbooks more than ordinarily interesting.

The *Arkansas Handbook* published in 1924 by the Arkansas Bureau of Mines, Manufactures and Agriculture is announced as a convenient arrangement of statistical information concerning the natural resources of the state. This same bureau has also sponsored a pamphlet on the minerals of Arkansas, 1925, and an *Outline of Arkansas Mineral Resources*, prepared by the State Geologist in 1927.

In 1925 the Kentucky Bureau of Agriculture, Labor and Statistics presented its twenty-sixth biennial report as *The Truth about Kentucky, for the Tourist, Investor and Homeseeker*.

In 1926 the Louisiana Department of Agriculture and Immigration prepared the volume entitled *Louisiana, 1925-26*, with the idea of telling those who are already residents of Louisiana and those who are looking for a new home something of Louisiana.

The Tennessee Department of Agriculture in 1926 issued a pamphlet: *Tennessee, Facts about Soil, Climate, Agriculture, Industry, Education and Other Desirable Living Conditions*.

To set forth the natural advantages, achievements, resources and potentialities of South Carolina, the State Department of Agriculture,

Commerce and Industries at Columbia prepared an extensive handbook in 1927 under the title *South Carolina*.

In Virginia the Department of Agriculture and Immigration which is charged by law with the duty of inducing capital and immigration by the dissemination of information relative to advantages of soil, climate, healthfulness and markets of the State, and to resources and industrial opportunities offered in the State, issues regularly a *Virginia Yearbook*.

Beginning with 1918, the Colorado State Board of Immigration has published a *Year Book of the State of Colorado*, including detailed information regarding the state, its resources, opportunities and attractions.

In accordance with the law of 1921 authorizing the Montana Department of Agriculture, Labor and Industry "to publish a report relating to the agricultural, commercial, mining, and manufacturing and other resources of the state," the Division of Publicity issued in 1926 the volume entitled: *Montana, Resources and Opportunities Edition*. The publication was intended primarily "to furnish readable facts about Montana for the thoughtful prospective citizen looking toward [the] commonwealth as a place of residence; and to those who seek a field for profitable investment."

Among the most obvious of the brochures to attract immigration and investment was the souvenir of the official Wisconsin southern tour, February 7-22, 1928, prepared under the title of *On Wisconsin!*

At the suggestion of the Governor of Rhode Island in 1927 that the agricultural, industrial and recreational interests of the state should be stimulated thru widespread publicity, the General Assembly enacted that "the Secretary of State is hereby authorized to establish and maintain in his office a state bureau of information, the purpose of which shall be to promote the further development of the natural resources of the state, and the collection, preparation, publication and distribution of information and statistics relating to its natural, historical, agricultural and industrial advantages." During the course of the same year, this State Bureau of Information compiled the pamphlet: *Know Rhode Island, Facts Concerning the Land of Roger Williams*.

The office of the Governor of Kansas has issued the volume *Kansas Facts* simply as a means of presenting "information called for in nearly every mail by our own citizens, and by those of other states desiring to know about our achievements and opportunities."

In the state of South Dakota, the State Department of History has compiled regularly for many years a brief publication entitled

Annual Review of the Progress of South Dakota.

Among the most recent of these brochures is the one entitled *New York State Parks and Highways*. This is distributed by the State Council of Parks, Albany, the "object being to better acquaint the residents not only of the Empire State but of other states as well, with what New York state has to offer in the way of parks and recreational areas, how these may be reached, and what may be expected on arrival." The vacationist is invited to "come when the foliage is green with the freshness of spring, in the fullness of summer, the tang of the autumn, or even in the crisp cold of the winter."

Of the publicity based on the desire to insure good government by informing the taxpayer thru simplified reports, we have an especially noteworthy example in the state of Indiana. Upon the recommendation of Governor James P. Goodrich, the General Assembly of 1917 enacted "that there shall be prepared annually under the direction of the governor, by the bureau of legislative and administrative information, a comprehensive state report which shall be known as the *Indiana Year Book*, and which shall include a summary of the reports of each of the state offices, boards, commissions, departments, bureaus and institutions together with facts, data and statistics about the state of Indiana, its people, resources, government, elections, crops, economic and social conditions and such other matter as may be approved by the governor for publication therein." Generally speaking, annual reports were abolished, altho regular or special bulletins or publications might be published with the consent of the Governor. The intent of the law was to attain the widest possible distribution of this *Year Book of the State of Indiana*, "so that the citizens, libraries, public offices and newspapers may have a comprehensive compact, ready reference annual summary and report of their state and its government."

Elsewhere, this project of a brief consolidated report covering the administrative activities of the various state departments seems scarcely to have advanced beyond the stage of recommendation. In 1921 Governor S. R. McKelvie of Nebraska during the course of his inaugural address to the Legislature commented that "it would be well if the Legislature should provide that the Department of Finance be required to prepare a year book of Nebraska, which would contain the reports of all the units of the government of the state in a single volume." Also in 1921 Governor Norbeck of South Dakota suggested in his retiring message to the Legislature that in place of thirty-nine separate reports printed in 1920, a total of six thousand pages, it might "be better to provide for a condensed

report of approximately six hundred pages and print twenty-five thousand copies of the same for general distribution."

As a counterbalance to the multiplication of commissions and other semi-independent agencies which tended not only towards chaotic, irresponsible administration but to irregularity in issuing publications, legislative investigating committees and committees on efficiency and economy have functioned in most of the states. As a result of the various efficiency and economy investigations, wholesale reorganization of the governmental agencies has been effected in at least a third of the states* in the effort to weld the irresponsible commissions and other semi-independent agencies into responsible executive departments. The Washington state administrative code of 1921 consolidated seventy-one bureaux, commissions and other agencies into ten executive departments. The Illinois civil administrative code of 1917 transferred the functions of more than one hundred offices and commissions to nine departments. The New York state departments law of 1926 allocated the duties of about one hundred and eighty commissions and bureaux to eighteen major departments.

In Illinois the consolidated annual *Administrative Report of the Directors of Departments under the Civil Administrative Code* is decidedly a handy reference volume in comparison with the multitude of reports issued more or less regularly by various agencies of the hundred and more superseded by the nine code departments in 1917.

That in some instances the wholesale reorganization seems merely to have introduced further intricacy into the various series of state publications may be illustrated by an example or two from the state of Washington. The expansion into a separate department of the Bureau of Inspection and Supervision of Public Offices, which had been attached to the office of the State Auditor, was heralded by the *First Biennial Report of Department of Efficiency for the period April 1, 1921, to September 30, 1922*. In the second biennial report for the period ending September 30, 1924, the formation of the combined Department of Efficiency, Taxation and Examination was announced by Mr. L. D. McArdle, the director of efficiency. At the same time, the *First Biennial Report of the Department of Taxation and Examination, Division of Taxation, of Washington, for the period ending September 30, 1924*, was issued

* California, Idaho, Illinois, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Virginia, and Washington.

under the charting auspices of the director of efficiency. Coincidentally a Division of Savings and Loan was attracted from the office of the State Auditor to the Department of Taxation and Examination in time to prepare the *Annual Statements of the Savings and Loan Associations Authorized to Do Business in the State of Washington, 1921-1922*. On November 9, 1925, Governor Harley in his message to the Legislature stated that the Department of Efficiency was "making fewer charts and more examinations." Mr. L. D. McArdle, the director of efficiency, has disappeared, and with him his efficient Department of Taxation and Examination. The Division of Savings and Loan has been attracted to the Department of Efficiency where it may more effectively examine and prepare the *Annual Statements of the Savings and Loan Associations*. And the *First Biennial Report of the Tax Commission of the State of Washington for the period ending September 30, 1926*, marks the passing of Mr. McArdle's efficient Division of Taxation.

Occasionally during the course of efficiency and economy surveys, state publications have attracted attention as being also in need of reorganization. For instance, the New York State Reconstruction Commission reported in 1919 that "an analysis of the various reports shows that most of them contain statistics of little or no value, working papers which should be on file but not published and repetitions year after year of statutes affecting the department or local authorities supervised by it." Again, the Ohio Joint Committee on Administrative Reorganization mentioned in 1921 that "altho some progress has been made in cutting down the size and numbers of state reports there is still a great amount of labor, paper and ink wasted on voluminous reports that convey but little information and are of little interest or value to the governor, the legislature or the public at large. This is particularly regrettable because of the vast amount of interesting and valuable work being done by state departments which the public should know about and in which they would be interested but which is not published."

TOPICS FOR THE INTERNATIONAL LIBRARY CONFERENCE

THE International Bibliographical Committee in planning the program for the international library conference to be held next June in Rome is trying to limit the number of topics so that discussion of each may be practical and fruitful.

The committee of the Association des Bibliothécaires Français has drawn up a list of the subjects which that association would like to

see included in the program, and the secretary (M. G. Odendhal, 8 Place du Panthéon, Paris 5^e) will be glad to hear from those ready to contribute to the discussion. These include government document bibliography and current general bibliography, especially of those countries upon which western countries are less well informed; international bibliographies; an international code for bibliographers—anonymous; titles of periodicals, etc.; a code for transcription of little known languages; subject bibliographies, international exchanges; international book borrowing; information bureaus; etc.

AN EARLY CONNECTICUT LIBRARY

TWO DOCUMENTS recently presented to the West Haven (Conn.) Public Library seem to constitute the earliest record of the establishment of an independent library in Connecticut—one that had no connection with an institution of learning, according to the *New Haven Register* for April 29. The first is a simple statement setting forth the reasons for the establishment of a library in the township, signed by names famous in town and Revolutionary history. The other is a bill for probably the first lot of books bought for this library, dated 3rd January, 1793. The bookseller was Isaac Beers, Newton's *Works* in six volumes, and *Beauties of the Spectator* and Walker's *Sermons* in two volumes each are the chief items in a bill of some five pounds, on which a discount of ten per cent was allowed. Both documents were found in the Collins house on Main Street, West Haven, built about 1684 and occupied by Thomas Painter, sea captain and one of the signers of the statement. The papers were presented to the library by the present occupants of the house, Mr. and Mrs. John K. Stevenson, the latter being a direct descendant of the original Painter.

CORRECTION

IN reporting the general sessions of the West Baden Conference a misunderstanding occurred in connection with the paper on library extension by Miss Alice S. Tyler. "'Propaganda' in library extension", writes Miss Tyler "was the thing I condemned rather than approved. We do not 'want to make up a man's mind for him' but wish to have information so readily accessible that 'he may make up his own mind'".

Our correspondent regrets this unavoidable error. She tried to remedy her inability to hear some passages; but up to the time the number of the L. J. containing the report went to press A. L. A. headquarters had not received a copy of Miss Tyler's paper.—Ed. L. J.

STATE DOCUMENTS FROM THE BUSINESS MAN'S POINT OF VIEW

BY ROLLIN A. SAWYER

Chief of the Economics Division, New York Public Library

THE subject proposed to me for this paper is State documents from the point of view of the business man. But after reflecting upon my own experience with business men in the library I find that I do not think they have any views at all on state documents and should not be expected to have them. The business man comes to the library with the firm conviction that the information he wants is to be found in a book, arranged exactly as he needs it, and that the librarian will be able to take the book from the nearest shelf. This is a natural and not entirely unreasonable assumption for him to make. He knows that a vast amount of information is being printed by individuals and government agencies and that librarians are paid to keep track of it. Why should he burden his mind with matters that other people are attending to? Furthermore, there is generally nothing striking or memorable about the titles even of business books, to say nothing of government documents, to arrest the attention of possible readers and develop a point of view. I know of at least one librarian who has the greatest difficulty in remembering the titles of books on accounting, or marketing, or advertising because of their similarity. Not once a year does one welcome a title like *The Job, the Man, and the Boss*, or, *What's on the Worker's Mind*, or, *Main Street and Wall Street*. The advertising men, so distressingly efficient in searing upon our consciousness the names of their clients' wares, have never to my knowledge diverted any of their ingenuity to the selection of enticing titles for books on advertising methods. And if business books are hidden behind unimaginative titles, how much more are state documents concealed from the casual reader by appearing as reports, bulletins, or circulars. This lack of anything arresting is therefore a secondary reason why the business man has no point of view on state documents. He does not come into the library and ask for a certain public document of which he has heard. He asks where he can find certain information. It seems to me therefore that we should consider these documents rather from the point of view of the business librarian. And the distinction is important. It is easy enough to have in a library what everyone is talking about and asking for

by name, but when visitors come for information the librarian has to take the initiative and try to be supplied with the sources from which information may be secured. Among these, of course, are the documents of his state, tho this in my opinion is not by any means the most important source.

In this discussion I think we may confine ourselves to some of the state documents which relate to business, and not to the business administration of the state. Treasurer's reports may of course interest the business man occasionally, but they are also of general interest. I shall try to suggest a few types of state publications which are intended primarily for commercial use, or by their nature are inevitably to be found in a commercial library.

Perhaps the most obviously commercial variety of state document is that which deals with corporations. Most companies operate under state charters, many of them under close supervision by state governments, and it is therefore to be expected that state documents will contain information about them. Moreover, in these days of active popular speculation a reference librarian may expect continual inquiries as to the condition of even the most obscure corporations.

First of all there are directories. Industrial directories have been published by several states, among them New York, Pennsylvania, Louisiana and New Jersey, and I know of few state documents which are in greater demand. They provide in brief form the essential facts about each company, the manufacturing activities of each city or town, and some general information about individual communities, or counties. Unfortunately they are not published with sufficient promptness or regularity to make them permanently dependable. The New York directory is now long out of date and the New Jersey Department of Labor seems unable to get much support from the state government for its directory. The latest, 1927, was issued only thru the assistance of a commercial publisher. But while such lists are comparatively new no business librarian can afford to neglect them.

Lists of new incorporations and annual reports by secretaries of state, corporation com-

missioners, public service commissions, bank and insurance departments, also serve as directories. Of course they may be useful in other ways too. The *Abstracts of Certificates of Corporations* made public by the Commissioner of Corporations of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts are breathlessly awaited by the financial community because they contain the only published balance sheet of the Ford Motor Co. For weeks after the Ford Company files its report the financial writers spend their time estimating how much Mr. Ford makes on each car, or what the new Ford costs. As other examples of such reports may be mentioned *Iowa Corporations*, compiled by the secretary of state, a similar document in New Hampshire, Illinois, and Nevada, and the report of the North Carolina Corporation Commission.

All of these may be depended upon for at least the essential facts regarding the corporations doing business in those states.

Special directories are to be found in the documents of some states, as of insurance companies in Kansas, Oregon and Florida. The state of Michigan has a Securities Commission which gives in its *Bulletin* a directory of approved investment companies, and a list of companies whose securities may be sold in that state. This commission acquired a great deal of publicity at the time of the reorganization of the Dodge Motor Car Co., by refusing to permit the sale of certain stock.

Occasional documents relating to corporations are often of great interest. One such is the report on investment trusts recently made by the Attorney-general of New York, which with its supplement covers nearly two hundred pages. It is a *Survey of the Activities and Forms of Investment Trusts with Recommendations for Statutory Regulation*. The Corporation Department of California printed last year a document of eighty pages on the administration of the corporate securities act, describing the department, its policies and functions.

A document conspicuous by its absence in most states is an up-to-date list of bonds legal for savings banks. Connecticut is the only state which occurs to me as being praiseworthy in this respect. It is easy enough to find whether a certain bond is a legal investment, but a list of them all is often needed. In New York it can be found only after long research in the files of some Albany newspaper.

Another convenient document is the compilation of corporation laws, or of laws regarding particular kinds of corporations, published by many states. This is much more handy to use than the unofficial *Corporation Manual*, and of course much less expensive.

Librarians interested in accounting will want

to have copies of the uniform classifications of accounts for public utility companies which are printed by the public service commissions of several states.

In such important matters of business interest as wages, employment, marketing of manufactured goods, prices, building operations and production, it seems to me that state documents are as a rule disappointing. Exceptions to this statement will occur to anyone and I will mention a few examples. The *Industrial Bulletin* of the New York Industrial Commissioner is indispensable in all New York libraries concerned with economic conditions in that state, since it contains the latest statistics of employment, building operations, wages, and accidents as well as valuable special articles. *Labor and Industry*, the monthly periodical of the Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry is a similar journal. Massachusetts distributes the same information thru the press releases of the Department of Labor and Industries. Unfortunately these are mimeographed and not easy to keep.

The same Massachusetts department is now issuing a series of releases on the census of manufactures, 1926, showing the kind and amount of manufacturing done in each city of the state. Another Massachusetts office is I believe unique. The Special Commission on the Necessaries of Life, established in 1921, compiles a monthly statement of the cost of living in Massachusetts and an annual report which is a very thoro study of all the commodities and services for which the consumer has to pay. The duty of this commission is to protect the public against extortionate prices, and it has power to compel testimony. Consequently its statistics are the result of original investigation and not a reprint or rearrangement of material collected by the federal government.

It is probably because so much statistical work is done by the federal bureaus that state documents are, if not disappointing, unimportant as sources of certain information, such as agricultural and mineral production, and manufacturing. Tho some states do make reports on these subjects one is likely to get the facts more quickly from Washington, and in some instances it will be found that the state reports either quote federal figures or were compiled with the aid of a federal department, as certain state reports on agriculture. But for information about particular commodities, especially agricultural products, state documents are often the best source of information. I sometimes think that if I could have only one series of publications from a state I should choose the bulletins of the agricultural experiment station. These, as everyone knows, are frequently thoro mono-

graphs on production or marketing. As examples may be mentioned the valuable studies of the milk business made by the New York experiment station, the latest called *The Demand Side of the New York Milk Market*, a study of the price and consumption of milk in the metropolitan district; the Texas experiment station bulletin called *Services, Facilities and Costs of Marketing Vegetables in the Lower Rio Grand Valley*; and *Operations of Milk Shipping Stations*, by the Pennsylvania State College.

Experiment station bulletins are also notable because they are often studies of trade areas. And here we come to the field in which I believe state documents could be made invaluable to librarians and researchers. It has always been the tendency and usually the practice to compile and tabulate economic information according to political areas, tho a moment's reflection will show that there is not necessarily any relation between political boundaries and business, especially since the automobile has vastly increased the consumer's mobility. Boston, New York, and Chicago are the buying centers for the population of parts of several states. A city situated in the center of a state, like Harrisburg, is a market town for half a dozen counties. What reference librarian has not been confronted by a hopeful advertising statistician who wanted to know all about the population and economic status of the district within a radius of twenty-five miles about a certain city, in order to estimate the ability of that district to absorb washing machines or player pianos. Many companies possess such information, but it has cost them thousands of dollars to get it and they don't publish it. That is why the Department of Commerce has recently undertaken a series of studies of market areas, some of which have already appeared. The reports of the Port of New York Authority, a semi-official body created by the states of New York and New Jersey, have done something toward increasing our knowledge of the New York district. The Texas experiment station bulletin mentioned above is a sample of such a document. So also is one made last December by the South Carolina experiment station, called *An Economic Study of the Columbia Farm Trade Area*. Valuable economic surveys have also been made by departments of the Universities of Virginia and South Carolina, tho they have not ignored political boundaries, each being confined to a county.

The economic publications of experiment stations, as might be expected, deal for the most part with agricultural products or with such subjects as taxation of farm lands. There is another type of state document from which one should be able more and more to expect original research into the entire economic life of the

states. I refer to the journals and reports published by the schools of business administration which now exist at many state universities. The titles of some of these are the *Idaho Economic Bulletin*, *Texas Business Review*, *Michigan Business Studies*, *Ohio Commerce*, and the *Bulletin of Business Research* of the Ohio State University. Some journals of this kind are not as yet doing much original work; they are too apt to quote the Federal Reserve Board, or the Bureau of Labor Statistics. What they should do is compile tables and charts showing in detail the current economic situation of the whole state. Their special studies are already valuable documents. The Illinois University Bureau of Business Research has just issued a monograph on *Chicago as a Money Market*. In this we have a perfect example of a state document intended primarily for the use of the business man. On the cover of this bulletin the purpose of the school is said to be, first, "to study and as far as possible to explain economic and industrial conditions within the state." At the present time I believe state documents in general are a long way from attaining this ideal, but they are approaching it in no way more rapidly or more agreeably to business librarians than thru just such monographs.

It might also be possible for these schools of business to compile one other state document now entirely wanting: statistical yearbooks. At present there exist only occasional statistical handbooks of states. Dr. E. C. Alfred of the University of Tennessee compiled in 1924 *An Economic and Social Study of Tennessee*, which appeared as a part of the University of Tennessee Record. In December of last year the Institute for Research in the Social Sciences of the University of Virginia produced *A Statistical Study of Virginia*, a volume of nearly two hundred pages. Unfortunately the statistics are old and for the most part taken from the Census Bureau reports. It is consequently only useful in that it has gathered together statistics which were already available in scattered volumes. But a school of business which is gathering current information at first hand for publication in a monthly journal should find it comparatively easy to summarize the results of its investigations in a statistical yearbook or abstract. In the absence of any interest in such publications among state governments schools of business might undertake the work with profit to themselves and to all who are interested in the economic condition of the states.

THE trustees and alumni of Lehigh University have pledged a fund of \$500,000 for the building of a Gothic addition to the university library.

HOW THE PUBLIC LIBRARY USES STATE DOCUMENTS

BY MAUD DURLIN SULLIVAN

Librarian, El Paso (Texas) Public Library

THIS brief survey of state documents is given from the point of view of the small or medium-sized library, where there is no separate department for documents in charge of a highly trained staff. The publications mentioned are included in the general reference collection as are the federal documents. They are used constantly and supply information which cannot be found elsewhere. I have used for the most part Texas documents which are paralleled by publications of other states.

The larger libraries in the state and libraries outside of the state are the direct beneficiaries of the regular and, as far as they are concerned, automatic distribution of Texas documents. All Texas State documents published during the month are sent on the first of the following month to forty-nine libraries in the State and one hundred and four libraries out of the State, together with a mimeographed sheet listing the documents. This sheet is also sent to a few libraries and a few individuals, who may then write direct to the issuing department for desired documents. This excludes the University of Texas publications, which by special agreement are sent direct to the libraries on the State Library mailing list.

The average citizen knows that the state sends out bulletins on many subjects. He is more likely to think of the public library when wishing specific information on his own State's affairs. To make available such State publications as are needed is one of the requirements for efficient reference service.

Every librarian builds her work around the local industries, characteristic development of geographic distribution and agricultural problems. The Southwest has an exceedingly interesting background historically, and its problems of making a livable country out of a desert make it necessary to gather specific material to answer the many daily inquiries.

In libraries where the book collection is not large, and book funds limited, documents are doubly appreciated because they are either free or very inexpensive.

Altho many of the documents mentioned here apply particularly to the Southwest, librarians in any part of the United States can find among their State publications abundant reference material. Of first importance is the *Monthly Checklist of State Publications* published by the Library of Congress. This is a useful tool to

the reference librarian as it gives information on new material and supplements the list sent out by the state in which the public library may be situated.

The state documents on geology and agriculture in this brief résumé include Arizona and New Mexico, as well as Texas, as they are all indispensable to the reference worker in a Southwest library. For clearness and brevity the subject is divided into the publications of state departments, which are most frequently used; the subjects are grouped under departments in the order of their popularity and use. As many of the problems solved by these publications concern the industries of a country, it is fitting that geology and mining should lead in the Southwest.

One of the earliest publications on the subject issued as a bulletin of the University of Texas is *Sulphur Oil and Quicksilver in trans-Pecos Texas*, another is Richardson's report on the same region, *Reconnaissance in trans-Pecos Texas*. These bulletins are sought after by men working on present-day problems and as they are now out of print, they are very valuable and have to be kept under lock and key. The Bureau of Economic Geology of the University of Texas issues frequent bulletins on the geology of various sections of the State which are constantly used.

Bulletins of the University of Arizona, the geological series, include the best material for the mining engineer or geologist. *A Résumé of Arizona Geology* by N. H. Darton is one of these excellent publications. It was prepared under a co-operative agreement between the Arizona Bureau of Mines and the U. S. Geological Survey.

The geological series of the State University of New Mexico contains good material. Robert W. Ellis, state geologist, has written some interesting and informing bulletins on *Oil and Gas in New Mexico in 1923* and *Geology of the Sandia Mountains*. For local use these publications fill a definite place.

Some questions on geology and mining answered by State documents show the character of their usefulness: Oil and gas in New Mexico; Oil geology of Pecos County; Geology of district about Mineral Hill, Arizona; Mining industries of New Mexico; Silver and lead in Arizona; Geology of Presidio County; Coal fields of New Mexico. The demand for infor-

mation on agriculture, places documents on this subject second in point of use. There is a great number of these publications, all of them exceedingly useful.

The Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, thru its various divisions, supplies the library with the means for answering questions and solving problems to the farmer. While the local agricultural problems are concerned largely with dry farming, there are many uses for bulletins with such titles as *Short Term Credit in Texas*, and *An Economical Study of the Dairy Industry in Texas*.

Under the Division of Chemistry we have a *Chemical Study of Varieties of Cotton Seed*, particularly interesting to west Texas where cotton growing is of fairly recent date.

The publications of the State College of Agriculture of Arizona are rich in valuable material for the farmers of irrigated land. Such titles as *Character of the Ground-water Resources of Arizona*, *Pruning Deciduous Fruit Trees in the Southwest*, and *Design and Construction of Small Concrete-lined Canals* indicate the subjects covered by these bulletins.

From New Mexico Agricultural College a number of interesting publications give needed information on desert subjects. *Cacti in New Mexico* is one of the popular documents. *A Study of Alkali and Plant Food under Irrigation and Drainage* is another in frequent demand. Thru these bulletins we are able to answer such questions as: Uses of yucca in Arizona, New Mexico and Texas; Early irrigation in New Mexico; Date culture in Arizona; How to raise tomatoes in New Mexico; Texas weights per bushel of various products; Vegetation of the Southwest; Treatment of black alkali with gypsum.

The local problem in desert countries is, of course, concerned with reclamation projects and water resources. Reports of the State Reclamation Engineer give needed information on this subject. A lawyer used one of these reports in court recently. His question was to gage height, and discharge of Pecos River three miles east of Dayton, New Mexico.

Where could one find answers to the many inquiries by teachers on educational subjects except in the bulletins published by the State Department of Education? *Public School Laws* is a yearly revised bulletin frequently consulted. *State Plans for Vocational Education in Texas 1927-1932*, *Project Study Outlines*, *Teaching Home Economics by Means of Home Projects*, and *The teaching of History and Other Social Subjects* are just a few of these very necessary documents.

One of the most interesting bulletins is published by the University of Texas. Inter-

scholastic League Bureau, *Music Heard in Many Lands*, by Lota Spell. It is used in connection with the music memory contests and contains material in story form about the composers of the music to be studied.

The "History Teachers' Bulletin" gathers together short sketches on historical subjects, furnishing information difficult to find. *Tico Modern Spanish Novelists*, Emilia Pardo Bazan, and Armando Palacio Valdes, is an excellent monograph useful for libraries having collections of Spanish books, and for teachers of Spanish.

The State College of Industrial Arts publishes very helpful and interesting bulletins. The Department of Fine and Applied Art furnishes exceedingly practical information on interior decoration, design, costume, and commercial advertising. Another good bulletin is *Textile Fibers and Fabrics*. These small, compact pamphlets often take the place of books, to supply information on a specific subject.

Fire prevention committees, teachers and students use the State Fire Insurance Department bulletin. A special section is devoted to fire prevention. Legal documents are used daily for some point of state law. The House and Senate Journals are consulted frequently. The message of the Governor and names of new senators are timely information supplied by these journals. During a legal case involving oil rights, the hearings before the House were used by lawyers in the city.

There are very old documents which furnish valuable historical material. A request from England on the history of railroads of Texas sent us to the early reports of the State Department. A writer in El Paso needed a certain description of the Salt War, included in the report of the Adjutant General's Office for 1878. Not being willing to lend so valuable a document a photostat copy of the pages needed was obtained from the University of Texas.

The early reports of the Texas Geological Survey gave the best description of the Staked Plains, including an annotated bibliography of material to be found in old books, personal narratives and histories. For the writers of western stories who are searching for the historical backgrounds these publications contain the best material available. We recently furnished such information to Zane Grey.

State documents are essential to the reference department of any public library. Assistants trained to use them intelligently find them a veritable mine of interesting and valuable information. Small libraries can build a good reference collection on the foundation of federal and state documents.

GOVERNMENT LIBRARY SALARIES

BY GEORGE F. BOWERMAN

Librarian, Public Library, Washington, D. C.

By the passage at the very end of the last session of Congress of a law (known as the Welch Act) amending the salary rates contained in the compensation schedules of the Classification Act of 1923, the salaries of practically all persons employed in the United States and District of Columbia government libraries have been considerably advanced. Of course this was a general act covering all government employes from which librarians among others benefited.

The writer prepared for the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* a series of articles concerning the original legislation while it was pending in Congress, concluding with "The Federal Classification Act" (*L. J.* 48:309-11, April 1, 1923) which gave a summary of the law before it had gone into effect. This was supplemented by "A Victory for Reclassification" by Miles O. Price (*L. J.* 49:735-36, September 1, 1924) which outlined the first-fruits of the application of the law.

Considerable water has gone over the classification dam in the past four years. A good many library positions have on appeals been reallocated by the Personnel Classification Board from their first placement to higher grades, so that in all but a comparatively few cases they now conform to the recommendations of the Committee of Government Librarians as set forth in the "Brief and Specifications for Library Service in the Federal Government submitted to the Personnel Classification Board" published by the District of Columbia Library Association in 1923. Some important and "key" positions have not yet been properly allocated, and until they are, efforts in that direction will not be relaxed. The reallocation of the position of Librarian of Congress and the passage of the act fixing the salary of that position at \$10,000 are, of course, not only matters of satisfaction to librarians in Washington and elsewhere, but have also helped to tone up the situation here by recognizing the responsibility of the premier governmental library position and by fixing a more adequate salary for it.

Mr. Price in his article referred to above recounted his relations with the Personnel Classification Board and its investigator, Ralph Bowman, to whom the government library service was then assigned. Mr. Bowman has retained the same relation to the library service during the past four years. The attitude of the Personnel Classification Board toward librarians and the competence and fairness of Mr. Bowman in passing upon our work were well

voiced by the Librarian of Congress in a statement he made, in answer to a question, at his hearing last March before the House Committee on Appropriations. Dr. Putnam said:

"I have only praise for the board. They do not always agree with our judgment. How could they? But by and large they have been extremely fair and considerate, and they have assigned an admirably conscientious man to the library service, who takes the greatest pains and examines into the merits of every case."

Altho the new law, which became effective on July 1, 1928, is chiefly designed to change the salary rates in the compensation schedules of the Classification Act of 1923 it really does more than that. It increases the number of grades in the Professional and Scientific Service from seven to nine. This it does by introducing new grades 4 and 8, that is in effect dividing old grade 4 into two parts, new grades 4 and 5, and similarly dividing old grade 6 into new grades 7 and 8.

PROFESSIONAL AND SCIENTIFIC SERVICE

In the nine grades of the Professional and Scientific Service all of the higher library positions fall. The amended law provides that this service "shall include all classes of positions the duties of which are to perform routine, advisory, administrative or research work based upon the established principles of a profession or science and requiring professional, scientific, or technical training equivalent to that represented by graduation from a college or university of recognized standing."

How the classification has worked out can perhaps best be shown by giving under each grade some typical positions that have thus far been allocated to it, in several of the government libraries, including some that are still, in the opinion of librarians familiar with the situation, a grade or more too low.

Grade 1, the junior professional grade, is required to "include all classes of positions the duties of which are to perform, under immediate supervision, simple and elementary work requiring professional, scientific, or technical training . . . but little or no experience." The new annual salary rates are: \$2000, \$2100, \$2200, \$2300, \$2400 and \$2500. (The old rates were from \$1860 to \$2400.)

Typical positions. Public Library: reference librarians at central library and Mt. Pleasant branch; three readers' advisers; senior catalog-

ers; senior children's librarians; branch librarian (population of community under 50,000).
Department of Agriculture Library: catalogers and assistant in charge of loan desk, readers' division.

Library of Congress: catalogers, catalog division, and documents, map and Slavic sections; research and reference assistants, reading room.

Grade 2, the assistant professional grade, "shall include all classes of positions the duties of which are to perform, under immediate or general supervision, individually or with a small number of subordinates, work requiring professional, scientific, or technical training . . . previous experience, and, to a limited extent, the exercise of independent judgment." New salary rates: \$2600, \$2700, \$2800, \$2900, \$3000 and \$3100. (Old rates, \$2400 to \$3000.)

Typical positions. Public Library: chief, order division; supervisor of extension work; supervisor, work with schools; branch librarian (population 50,000 to 100,000).

Department of Agriculture Library: reference assistant; assistant chiefs of catalog and periodicals divisions.

Library of Congress: senior catalogers, classifiers and revisers; assistant chiefs of Smithsonian, documents, music, map, accessions, and prints divisions; senior research and reference assistants, reading room; law assistants, legislative reference service.

Grade 3, the associate professional grade, "shall include all classes of positions the duties of which are to perform, individually or with a small number of trained assistants, under general supervision but with considerable latitude for the exercise of independent judgment, responsible work requiring extended professional, scientific, or technical training and considerable previous experience." New salary rates: \$3200, \$3300, \$3400, \$3500, \$3600, and \$3700. (Old rates \$3000 to \$3600.)

Typical positions. Public Library: chief, circulation and advisory service; chief, catalog department; director, work with children; branch librarian (population over 100,000).

Department of Agriculture Library: chief, catalog division.

Library of Congress: chief, periodicals division; assistant in charge, Slavic section; assistant in charge, Semitic section; assistant chiefs of manuscripts, bibliography, card, catalog and classification divisions; assistant law librarian; assistant superintendent of reading room; senior research assistants, legislative reference service.

Grade 4, the full professional grade, "shall include all classes of positions the duties of which are to perform, under general supervision, difficult and responsible work requiring considerable professional, scientific, or technical

training and experience, and the exercise of independent judgment." New salary rates: \$3800, \$4000, \$4200 and \$4400. (Rates of old, undivided grade 4, \$3800 to \$5000.)

The Comptroller General of the United States has ruled that all of the positions which previous to July 1 had been allocated to old grade 4 should automatically be advanced to new grade 5. This decision was based on the provision of the new law requiring that "whenever in any case the basic qualifications of any already existing grade or subdivision of a service are by this Act made the basic qualifications of a higher grade or subdivision, the positions of all employees in said existing grade or subdivision are by this Act advanced to said higher grade or subdivision of a service." This new grade will, it is understood, be vacant until new positions are later allocated to it. This same provision of automatic lifting to the next higher grade applies to all of the higher grades of the Professional and Scientific Service.

Typical position. Library of Congress: special assistant, music division (new allocation since July 1).

Grade 5, the senior professional grade, "shall include all classes of positions the duties of which are to perform, under general administrative supervision, important specialized work requiring extended professional, scientific, or technical training and experience, the exercise of independent judgment, and the assumption of responsibility for results, or for the administration of a small scientific or technical organization." Salary rates: \$4600, \$4800 and \$5200, "unless a higher rate is specifically authorized by law."

Typical positions. Librarian, Department of Agriculture; librarian, Department of Labor; librarian, Patent Office.

Library of Congress: chiefs of map, documents, music, accessions, card, manuscripts, Chinese, bibliography and classification divisions; attorney (or more properly legal indexer), legislative reference service; assistant in charge, state legislation index.

Grade 6, the principal professional grade, "shall include all classes of positions the duties of which are to act as assistant head of a major professional or scientific organization, or to act as administrative head of a major subdivision of such an organization, or to serve as a consulting specialist, or independently to plan, organize, and conduct investigations in original research or development work in a professional, scientific, or technical field." New salary rates: \$5600, \$5800, \$6000, \$6200 and \$6400, "unless a higher rate is specifically authorized by law." (Rates of old grade 5, \$5200 to \$6000.)

Library of Congress: law librarian; chief, catalog division; superintendent of reading

room; director of the legislative reference service.

Grade 7, the head professional grade, "shall include all classes of positions the duties of which are to act as assistant head of one of the largest and most important professional or scientific bureaus, or to act as the scientific and administrative head of a major professional or scientific bureau" New salary rates: \$6500, \$7000 and \$7500, "unless a higher rate is specifically authorized by law." (Rates of old grade 6, \$6000 to \$7500.)

The position of chief assistant librarian, Library of Congress, is in this grade.

The position of chief librarian, Public Library, might, under the amended classification act, be allocated either to grade 7 or 8. (See grade 8.)

Grade 8, the chief professional grade, "shall include all classes of positions the duties of which are to act as the administrative head of one of the largest and most important professional or scientific bureaus, or to perform professional or scientific work of equal importance, difficulty, and responsibility." New salary rates, \$8000, \$8500, and \$9000, "unless a higher rate is specifically authorized by law." (Old grade 7, \$7500, "unless a higher rate is specifically authorized by law.")

The position of chief librarian, Public Library, is in this grade. (By action of the Board of Library Trustees, under a decision of the Comptroller General.)

Grade 9, the special professional grade, "shall include all positions which are or may be specifically authorized or appropriated for at annual rates of compensation in excess of \$9000."

The position of Librarian of Congress with salary fixed by a special act at \$10,000, is in this grade.

SUBPROFESSIONAL SERVICE

All junior and intermediate library assistants and in fact all doing strictly library work who rank below grade 1 in the Professional and Scientific Service fall into the Subprofessional grades, especially in grades 1 to 6. It will be noted that grade 6 in this service is equivalent in salary to grade 1 in the professional service; also that grade 7 in this service is intermediate between Professional 1 and Professional 2. Secretaries, accountants, stenographers, typists (not employed in strictly library work) and all others doing purely clerical work are allocated to appropriate grades in the Clerical, Administrative and Fiscal Service.

The law provides that the Subprofessional Service "shall include all classes of positions the duties of which are to perform work which is incident, subordinate, or preparatory to the work required of employes holding positions in the Professional and Scientific Service, and

which requires or involves professional, scientific, or technical training of any degree inferior to that represented by graduation from a college or university of recognized standing."

Grade 1, the minor subprofessional grade, "shall include all classes of positions the duties of which are to perform, under immediate supervision, the simplest routine work in a professional, scientific, or technical organization." New salary rates: \$1020, \$1080, \$1140, \$1200 and \$1320. (Old rates \$900 to \$1260.)

Typical positions. Public Library: senior pages and night desk workers. (Junior pages are allocated to the Custodial Service, grade 1, with salaries \$600, \$660, \$720, \$780 and \$840, old rates, \$600 to \$780.)

Department of Agriculture Library: library aid (shelving books, sorting and listing periodicals.)

Library of Congress: library aids, reading room.

Grade 2, the under-subprofessional grade, "shall include all classes of positions the duties of which are to perform, under immediate supervision, assigned subordinate work of a professional, scientific, or technical character, requiring limited training or experience, but not the exercise of independent judgment." New salary rates, \$1260, \$1320, \$1380, \$1440, \$1500 and \$1560. (Old rates \$1140 to \$1500.)

Typical positions. Public library: junior assistants and clerical workers with some library training.

Department of Agriculture Library: curator of shelves; third assistant at loan desk.

Library of Congress: desk attendants, reading room; minor library assistants, music, law, documents, accessions and periodical divisions; cataloging assistants (elementary catalog work), catalog division; searchers, card division.

Grade 3, the junior subprofessional grade "shall include all classes of positions the duties of which are to perform, under immediate supervision, subordinate work of a professional, scientific, or technical character, requiring considerable training or experience, but not the exercise of independent judgment." New salary rates: \$1440, \$1500, \$1560, \$1620, \$1680 and \$1740. (Old rates, \$1320 to \$1680.)

Typical positions. Public Library: second grade junior assistants in circulation, cataloging and order work.

Department of Agriculture Library: third assistant in current periodicals section; second assistant at loan desk.

Library of Congress: under library assistants, prints, accessions, periodical, law, map, and documents divisions; assistants at discharging desk, reading room; cataloging assistants (subordinate library work), catalog division; shelflisters, classification division; indexers and

lers, legislative reference service; searchers, card division.

Grade 4, the assistant subprofessional grade, "shall include all classes of positions the duties of which are to perform, under immediate supervision, subordinate work of a professional, scientific, or technical character, requiring considerable training or experience, and, to a limited extent, the exercise of independent judgment." New salary rates, \$1620, \$1630, \$1740, \$1800, \$1860, and \$1920. (Old rates, \$1500 to \$1860.)

Typical positions. Public Library: Junior children's librarians; junior reference librarians; junior administrative assistants in circulation work, branches and work with schools; catalogers.

Department of Agriculture Library: second assistant, current periodicals section; second assistant at loan desk.

Library of Congress: Junior library assistants, periodical, Smithsonian, Chinese, manuscripts, law, map, documents, Slavic and card divisions; desk attendants, reading room; junior catalogers, catalog division; shelflister, classification division; catalogers, copyright office; junior research assistant, legislative reference service.

Grade 5, the main subprofessional grade, "shall include all classes of positions the duties of which are to perform, under immediate or general supervision, subordinate work of a professional, scientific, or technical character requiring a thoro knowledge of a limited field of professional, scientific, or technical work, and the exercise of independent judgment, or to supervise the work of a small number of employees performing duties of an inferior grade in the subprofessional service. New salary rates: \$1800, \$1860, \$1920, \$2040, and \$2100. (Old rates \$1680 to \$2040.)

Typical positions. Public Library: reference assistants; children's librarians; subbranch librarians; assistant branch librarians (in branches serving under 100,000 population); certain readers' advisers.

Department of Agriculture: first assistant, in current periodicals section; chief, binding section, periodicals division; assistant cataloger.

Library of Congress: searchers, accessions division; library assistants, bibliography, manuscripts, card and Semitic divisions; research and reference assistants, reading room; junior catalogers, catalog division, catalogers, copyright office; indexer, state legislation index.

Grade 6, the senior subprofessional grade, "shall include all classes of positions the duties of which are to perform, under immediate or general supervision, subordinate but difficult and responsible work of a professional, scientific, or technical character, requiring a thoro knowl-

edge of a limited field of professional, scientific, or technical work, and the exercise of independent judgment, or to supervise the work of a small number of employees holding positions in grade 5 of this service." New salary rates: \$2000, \$2100, \$2200, \$2300, \$2400 and \$2500. (Old rates \$1860 to \$2400.)

Typical positions. Public Library, superintendent of binding and curator of collection.

Library of Congress: senior library assistants, prints, bibliography, law, periodical and classification divisions; order and purchasing assistant, accessions division; searcher, accessions division; stack inspector, reading room; reference and research assistants, reading room; assistant in charge, service for the blind; catalogers, copyright office; secretary and reference assistant, legislative reference service; classifier, index to state legislation; cataloger, card division.

Grade 7, the principal subprofessional grade, "shall include all classes of positions the duties of which are to perform, under general supervision, subordinate but responsible work of a professional, scientific, or technical character requiring a working knowledge of the principles of the profession, art, or science involved, and the exercise of independent judgment, or to supervise the work of a small number of employees holding positions in grade 6 of this service." New salary rates: \$2300, \$2400, \$2500, \$2600, \$2700 and \$2800. (Old rates \$2100 to \$2700.)

Typical positions. Library of Congress: assistant chief, periodical division; assistant in charge of vouchers and payment of bills, accessions division.

What has been the effect on the government libraries of the operation of the Classification Act and of the increased salaries incident thereto? Altho the writer can speak with intimate knowledge of but one library, yet it is presumed that the experience of the Public Library of the District of Columbia could be matched in other government libraries.

The recognition in the application of the law of librarianship as a profession and of librarians as deserving of salaries comparable with those of other professional workers thruout the government service has in itself been salutary. It has been possible to set up high standards of personality, education and training for recruitment and there has been eagerness on the part of those already in the service to measure up to such higher standards.

Formerly the salaries of the Public Library were among the lowest of all the larger municipal libraries in the country. As a result appointments of candidates with college degrees and library school training were rare and when

at the service of the public, such as lack of binding, improper sewing, etc.

V. That for the future the permanent exhibition of documents and printed books in museums, archives, libraries, etc., cease, as it is an important cause of premature destruction; and that temporary exhibition alone be authorized.

RECOMMENDATION

Whereas, The results of experiments in laboratories and libraries and public archives on the materials used for writing or printing and for their repair, the preparation and preservation of documents and printed matter are often little known, or even not known at all, to librarians and archivists of other countries; and

Whereas, These studies are being continued without interruption and the public powers are being appealed to from time to time for preservation of new classes of documents; therefore the Committee of Experts recommends:

That a bulletin be published giving brief account of all new discoveries, in an effort to record results already accomplished.

That these conclusions be sent to the authorities responsible for national libraries and archives of each country, in such a way that the attention of governments may be drawn to the necessity of caring for such matters, with a view to the documents of which national archives are composed, and to the scientific and technical advances made in the manufacture of paper and ink, etc.

I am sure that the answers to these questions would indicate the need both of information and action on the part of the workers in both fields. This result must be achieved so well that library and university co-operation may be understood and practiced, not only by the few who have recently studied the problem, but also by extension instructors and librarians everywhere. In other words, the good work must be extended to the smallest units of organization.

THE PRODUCTION OF CHILDREN'S BOOKS

QUESTIONS on the production of children's books formulated by Elva Smith of the Committee on Production of Children's Books for the A.L.A. Children's Librarians Section and submitted by Lucile Gulliver of Little, Brown & Co. to ten representative publishers of children's books were answered by the publishers last April and summarized by Miss Gulliver at the West Baden conference. These included Appleton, Doubleday-Doran, Dutton, Harper, Houghton, Little, Longmans, Lothrop, Macmillan and Stokes.

Question 1: "Could a plan be worked out whereby publishers would refer titles of old books which they are considering dropping from the lists to the Committee for their opinion?" was answered in the affirmative. Certain publishers have already established the practice. The name and address of the officer to whom such titles should be submitted should be sent annually to the publishers at least by January first, accompanied by an estimate of the number and location of libraries likely to order the book.

As regards the advertising of standard books, it was the opinion of the publishers that catalogs, special lists and jacket lists, and library lists already keep standard books pretty much in evidence; reissues give new advertising to old titles; and the question is one hardly amenable to any general rule.

Due consideration will be given to the omis-

sion of the words "Boy's," "Girl's" and "Child's" in titles of books also useful to other groups of readers, but not used because of the psychological effect of the title. Revision of the titles of such books already published would necessitate new advertising to establish the book under its new title and considerable recataloging in libraries.

Foreign picture books are now being issued with English text, and their number can be increased if the new copyright bill before Congress becomes a law. Editors of children's book departments will be glad to hear of foreign books which children like best.

Printers' labor and other manufacturing charges make it impossible for American picture books to compete on even terms with the color-work of European publications. American publishers are prevented from making such books abroad by the copyright law, which restricts the American copyright to books printed in the United States.

The duplication of so many editions of standard works can hardly be avoided, since a publisher featuring non-copyrights will naturally produce editions of standard titles whenever he thinks it will pay. A favorable feature in connection with the more expensive of these varying editions is the latitude allowed new artists in their illustration. Publishers will gladly consider suggestions as to new editions, but as a matter of etiquette suggestions for such edi-

tions should be submitted first to the publisher originally holding the copyright to the work in question.

The publishers are of the opinion that they are already doing all possible with regard to the wearing qualities of children's books for library use. The question of reinforced bindings is met by the various firms securing sheets from publishers and issuing them bound in reinforced binding at a cost necessarily in excess of the publisher's selling price. The A.L.A. Committee on Bookbinding made valuable specific criticisms in 1923, and the publishers are ready to co-operate with any similar committee.

The law of supply and demand governs the question of reducing the number of books pub-

lished. No publisher can foretell many months ahead either the kind or the number of books he will have on hand to publish at a given time. Such restriction might deprive the public of good books as well as save them from poor ones; one publisher's quota might be less than the number of good books he had ready to publish.

Publishers will be glad to co-operate with librarians directly or indirectly thru book shops to increase the number and influence of radio book talks. A list of such book talks may be obtained from Marion Humble, executive secretary of the National Association of Book Publishers, whose address is 25 West 33rd Street, New York City.

FORTY NOTABLE AMERICAN BOOKS OF 1927

Selected by the American Library Association for the League of Nations

HISTORY

- Beard, Charles A. and Mary A. *The Rise of American Civilization*. Macmillan.
Haskins, Charles H. *The Renaissance of the Twelfth Century*. Harvard.
Jones, Howard M. *American and French Culture, 1750-1848*. University of North Carolina.
Nevins, Allan. *The Emergence of Modern America, 1865-1878*. Macmillan.
Rostovtzeff, Michael I. *A History of the Ancient World*; V. 2. Rome. Oxford.
Sullivan, Mary. *Our Times: The United States 1900-1925*. II. *America Finding Herself*. Scribner.
Wertenbaker, Thomas J. *The First Americans, 1607-1690*. Macmillan.

SOCIAL SCIENCE

- Bemis, Samuel F. and others. *American Secretaries of State and Their Diplomacy*. Knopf.
Dewey, John. *The Public and Its Problems*. Holt.
Frankfurter, Felix and Landis, James M. *The Business of the Supreme Court; a study in the federal judicial system*. Macmillan.
Sumner, William G. and Albert G. Keller. *The Science of Society*. Yale.

PSYCHOLOGY

- Myerson, Abraham. *The Psychology of Mental Disorders*. Macmillan.

BELLES LETTRES AND ART

- Brooks, Van Wyck. *Emerson and Others*. Dutton.
Cullen, Countee. *Copper Sun*. Harper.
Hazard, Lucy L. *The Frontier in American Literature*. Crowell.

- Lowes, John L. *The Road to Xanadu; a study in the ways of the imagination*. Houghton.
Millay, Edna St. Vincent. *The King's Henchman*. Harper.
Parrington, Vernon L. *Main Currents in American Thought; an interpretation of American literature from the beginnings to 1920*. Harcourt.
Robinson, Edwin A. *Tristram*. Macmillan.
Sandburg, Carl. *The American Songbag*. Harcourt.
Tallmadge Thomas E. *The Story of Architecture in America*. Norton.

RELIGION

- Case, Shirley J. *Jesus, a New Biography*. University of Chicago.
Moore, George F. *Judaism in the First Centuries of the Christian Era, the Age of Tannaim*. Harvard.

DRAMA

- O'Neill, Eugene G. *Marco Millions*. Boni and Liveright.
Quinn, Arthur H. *A History of the American Drama from the Civil War to the Present Day*. Harper.

BIOGRAPHY

- Baker, Ray S. *Life and Letters of Woodrow Wilson*. Doubleday.
Bradford, Gamaliel. *D. L. Moody; a worker in souls*. Doran.
Jensen, Carl C. *An American Saga*. Little.
Johnson, Gerald W. *Andrew Jackson; an epic in homespun*. Minton, Balch.
Lamb, Harold. *Genghis Khan; the emperor of all men*. McBride.
Peck, Walter E. *Shelley, His Life and Work*. Houghton.

(Concluded on page 726)

ON THE PRESERVATION OF MANUSCRIPTS AND PRINTED BOOKS

THE French originals of the following documents regarding the preservation of manuscripts and printed books, to be presented to the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation at Geneva in August, were furnished by J. David Thompson, executive secretary of the American National Committee on International Intellectual Co-operation. They seem of sufficient importance to be set forth in full in English.

H. M. LYDENBERG

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation. Preservation of Manuscripts and Printed Books.

(Point 5 of the Order of Business)

As decided by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, the Section has continued to conduct among the national commissions the inquiry on this question already begun. There are appended to this report the replies received to the questions, as well as the reports presented by the experts at the meeting on January 30-31.

At that meeting there were present the following:

Prof. Fruin, director of the National Archives at The Hague, presiding; M. Roland-Marcel, general administrator of the Bibliothèque Nationale, recording secretary; Professor Aribert, professor at the School of Paper Making, University of Grenoble; Professor Herzberg, director of National Bureau of Standards, Berlin; Dr. Holwech, state assayer, Oslo; Mr. Hilary Jenkinson, officer in charge of repairs at the Public Record Office, London; Sig. Ugo Ojetti, former director of *Corriere della Sera*, Milan; Professor Pirenne, member of the Belgian Royal Academy and Professor of History at the University of Ghent; M. G. Opreescu, representative of the Secretariat of the League of Nations, Geneva; and Dr. J. E. de Vos Van Steenwijk, chief of the Section of Exact and Natural Sciences of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, secretary of the meeting.

After a general discussion the Committee decided to follow the plan here set forth:

1. Which makes of paper and of ink are desirable so far as concerns documents and manuscripts?

2. Which makes of paper and of ink ought to be chosen for books submitted for copyright deposit?

3. Preservation of manuscripts.

4. Danger in the constant exhibition of documents and manuscripts.

5. Newspapers (preservation of newspapers in libraries).

6. Repair of damaged documents and manuscripts.

The Committee thought it well to form two sub-committees—one composed of the technical members—Messrs. Herzberg, Holwech and Aribert, to prepare drafts of resolutions on points 1 and 2; the second—composed of archivists, historians and librarians—Messrs. Fruin, Jenkinson, Pirenne, and Roland-Marcel, charged with the duty of preparing a draft of resolutions on points 3 and 4 as well as the preamble.

The president asked Mr. Ojetti to prepare a draft of a resolution on point 5, while the 6th point was deferred for consideration next day, when Mr. Jenkinson would have opportunity of setting forth his point of view.

Resolutions submitted by these sub-committees were discussed in full at the following meetings and the Committee finally adopted unanimously the resolutions presented in the appendix.

M. Holwech, however, tho he had no objection to the resolutions as adopted, asked for permission to join an expression of his personal opinion on the subject of cellulose in paper making, including the more extended recommendations that he would have wished to present to the governments. The text of that recommendation is added as an appendix. More careful examination of the resolutions shows that they are all intended to be communicated to governments. Nevertheless, in the discussion it became evident that government regulations existing in many countries are by no means always applied in ways strict enough to furnish complete insurance, and it became apparent also that no one knew just how to secure the collaboration and good will of all interested.

With the object of securing practical results, it would seem best not only to transmit to the various governments the text of these various resolutions, but also to make them known to the various services and groups directly interested, principally to the directors of libraries, of archives, associations of librarians and archivists (newspaper publishers, so far as relates to newspapers), etc.

From another point of view the text is neces-

sarily somewhat vague, as far as technical regulations are concerned, for these are too complicated to be included within a resolution.

Interesting results and suggestions are contained in the replies to the inquiry and in the report of the experts. They seem to supply a necessary extension and explanation of the text of the resolutions even if they do not represent the unanimous opinion of the experts. It seems well therefore, in transmitting the text of the resolutions, to add them in the appendix. It is only in that manner that this extremely varied series of documents may be really of use.

The resolutions of the experts are followed by an expression of opinion about the desirability of publishing an occasional bibliographical bulletin giving results of experiments made to this end in laboratories, libraries, and public archives.

The execution of this recommendation is dependent on the material resources at the disposal of the Institute, but nevertheless, this Section sees no objection to its adoption in principle, and suggests that the Section may be instructed to carry it forth when and to the extent its means permit.

STATEMENT OF M. HOLWECH

Altho completely in accord with the feeling that unbleached rags (linen or cotton) are the best primary materials for making paper of lasting quality, I think it necessary to say that paper so made would be so costly that it would have but very limited use.

We must realize that in future for the larger part of documents and of important printed books that ought to be preserved for posterity, people will use cheaper papers.

It seems to me of first importance that recommendations to the Government should be edited in such a form that the specifications for making rag paper may also be extended to the manufacture of paper composed of less expensive materials.

At the same time I am of opinion that it would be important to add a recommendation that Government initiative for control of the question of paper may be taken in a form permitting paper makers and the paper trade to support this question, and that by the steps thus taken the public may be led to use paper of good quality for all documents of importance.

STATEMENT OF DR. KATZAROF

The President of the Bulgarian National Commission, Dr. Katzarof, rector of the University of Sofia, writes us:

The results of the inquiry into the preservation of archives, the quality of ink and paper used in printed books in our country, demon-

strates the sad condition of printed books and also of manuscript archives before and after the War (and particularly of books printed after the War).

The archives of that period at the National Library and at the University are equally in danger because of the poor ink and bad paper ordinarily used by the printers. Newspapers, particularly, are in a deplorable condition because of the poor paper upon which they are printed. According to the recommendation of people whom we have consulted, the remedies that ought to be applied to the situation that faces us would be to ask the publishers to issue special editions of important works, (particularly those intended for national libraries), using paper and ink of good quality. Also, for newspapers the copies for national libraries ought to be printed on durable stock. For that purpose the Government would be obliged to make a severe test for official documents as well as for books intended for national libraries.

SUMMARY OF REPLY OF THE DANISH NATIONAL COMMISSION

Reply received May 16, 1923.

M. H. Lindencrone, secretary of the National Committee of Denmark on Intellectual Co-operation, writes us:

"About 1860 all paper used in our country was made with rags, either of linen or cotton, but as the demands for paper increased it was necessary to fall back on substitutes, mechanical wood pulp and cellulose.

"Wood pulp was shown to have too little resistance to air and light while that made with sulphite cellulose seemed to have satisfactory results.

"Between 1860 and 1880 in order to obtain a cheaper paper, the manufacturer mixed wood pulp with mineral substances for filling out cellulose, with such a disastrous result that in 1885 the National Archives brought to the attention of the Government the destruction with which these collections were menaced.

"In 1886 the Ministry of Public Instruction and Culture appointed a committee to consider the important elements for the preservation of archives (choice of writing material, method of keeping copy books, etc.).

"In the detailed report that appeared at Copenhagen in 1887, this Committee, relying on analyses of writing and printing paper, admitted that the fears of the archivists were well founded. It recommended a control of the situation by a yearly analysis of paper bought by the State and suggested setting up rigorous rules covering all exigencies that would have to be met by papers intended for public use.

"The papers were grouped in six classes

according to their resistance, and in four according to their composition: 1. Rag stock; 2. Rag stock and cellulose; 3. Any stock permitted except wood; 4. No restrictions on materials used. Statements were set forth about the requirements for paper for administrative documents, for public printed documents, envelopes and wrapping paper. Finally the Committee suggested a single size (*format*) in place of the numerous current sizes (*formats*), and made recommendations as to ink, tissue paper and ink for copies. It made recommendations also as to the purchase of different kinds of paper and their sale to government officials.

"Finally, to make positive this control by the Government the Commission suggested establishment of an analytical laboratory with a technical man at its head.

"Relying on the report of this Commission and after conference with other ministries, the Ministry of Public Instruction and Culture? charged with this duty by Royal decree, made public a ruling about the kind of paper and ink for official purposes, taking into consideration also the purchase of paper, its analysis by the laboratory created for this purpose, its sale by a special commissioner, the size of the different kinds of paper, and other rules about envelopes, printed paper, paper for copy books, ink and color. Certain kinds of ink were prescribed for official use every three years by the Ministry of Public Instruction.

"This practice was followed up to 1925.

"At that time the Commission on Economic Organization asked if it would be possible to economize in the expenditures for paper for Government uses.

"The result of these deliberations was modification of the 1838 rule, reducing the number of classes and the number of cases where a special paper had to be used because certain kinds of documents on file were too unimportant to call for good paper. It seemed best also to withdraw the regulation calling for "bull" paper for written communications from government offices. And at the same time insistence on the use of "pro patria" size was withdrawn and a quarto size was recommended in its place. This last decision ran counter to the wishes of the administration of the Archives, which did not approve further weakening in the regulations.

"No change in the 1838 rule was made so far as concerned paper used for official documents.

"To sum up, it is safe to say that the quality of the paper actually used is the same as that before the war, altho prices have advanced much. This is not the place to enquire into that subject."

REPORT OF M. ROLAND-MARCEL ON THE WORK AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS

On the suggestion of your Sub-Committee the International Committee on Intellectual Cooperation deemed it necessary in 1927 to charge the International Institute of Intellectual Cooperation with the duty of considering measures that it would recommend for the assuring better preservation of manuscripts and printed books in archives and libraries. A committee of experts was also to meet at the same time at Paris this winter to work on a problem that gave opportunity for interesting study.

The scope of the problem before your committee was enlarged. It seemed obvious that the chemical structure of paper and ink ought not to be considered exclusively. Methods of preservation, precautions to take in handling documents, precautions against the action of light, heat, humidity, etc., seemed to furnish an important element in the problem under investigation.

Careful examination of the question laid before the committee of experts showed that your decision was justified, for the minutes of the sessions held on January 30-31 at Paris revealed the difficulties it was necessary to overcome in order to evolve principles, either by this inquiry or by the advice of the technical men, to which principles all competent persons would finally agree.

But thanks to the kindly supervision of the Chairman and the efforts of the members, the Committee of Experts in four sessions of hard work was able to exclude progressively all considerations that might have rendered the work fruitless, and they succeeded in adopting recommendations that your secretary deems worthy of your approval.

In a preamble, as short as possible, the experts set forth the reasons that urged governments to develop legislation to make more nearly perfect, or keep from destruction these documents, the preservation of which, for the history of our time, has indisputable scientific, historical and literary interest. Then they set themselves to determine in clear fashion the essential chemical elements which ought or ought not to enter in the composition of paper if rapid disintegration is to be avoided. With consideration of the results obtained in Germany, for example, they praised highly the establishment of standards relative to the construction of paper; they took account also of the kinds of ink that ought to be employed, not neglecting even typewriter ribbon and carbon paper, and other details.

Then they set before themselves a listing of

the steps that ought to be taken to protect the newspapers preserved in public collections, and on that subject they took account of experiments made in the United States, among other places, without neglecting the difficulties governments must avoid if cordial relations are to be maintained between them and the press.

From another point of view they kept in sight the necessity of consideration of binding as a protection for documents and printed books, when they are being handled or being returned to their shelves. Their unanimity was no less assured as to the necessity of taking steps to protect against too much heat, or light, or humidity, or dryness, or against improper handling.

Finally, in accordance with their previous recommendation the experts set on record their unanimous disapproval of permanent exhibition of documents, printed books, prints, and, in general, of all pieces for which a lengthy exhibition would mean certain destruction that would be to the decided loss of future generations. According to experts only temporary exhibitions of these things ought to be permitted.

Your secretary saw no reason for modification in the recommendations submitted to you.

The reservations made by one of the members, Dr. Holweh, did not detract from the strength of these recommendations; his recommendations strengthen them since he, as a technical man, had not been able to secure from the Committee a statement that cellulose would be considered as a desirable element in paper stock.

Moreover, the Committee favored the suggestion of one of its members, Mr. Hilary Jenkinson, to publish in a special bulletin the results of the experiments in the laboratories, libraries, archives, with a view to improving methods of preservation, and so, altho it has no funds for publishing this bulletin the Institute for Intellectual Co-operation would be able to collect such evidence and to pass it on from time to time to those interested by means of articles in technical periodicals and that would doubtless be one of the most profitable steps possible.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED JANUARY 30-31

Whereas, It is the duty of governments to assure to the future a knowledge of the life of those nations, taking care that the writings and printed pieces of all kinds that provide various manifestations of that life and that ought to be placed in public archives and public libraries do not disappear in very short time, as is to be feared is the fate they are condemned to because of the poor quality of modern papers and inks; and

Whereas, This preservation offers a scientific,

historical and literary interest of first importance; and

Whereas, A certain number of steps easy to take would help much to remedy a situation that bids fair to be disastrous; and

Whereas, Documentary evidence on that question has been collected by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation for the one part; and for the other, technical reports about the problem have been deposited with the Institute,

The Committee of Experts recommends:

I. That the attention of governments be drawn to the necessity of using for documents and important printed pieces, in particular for official use, papers made after the following specifications:

- (a) prefer paper made from unbleached rags, with the understanding that a new process of manufacture may assure a cellulose paper of unquestioned length of life;
- (b) avoid all harmful effects of coloring matters, of substitutes and sizing, as well as harmful effects due to acidity;
- (c) establish standards as to the texture of paper;
- (d) have paper watermarked to show the name of the maker and how it follows the specifications.

II. That the best ferro-tannate inks continue to be used, with encouragement for research tending to replace them by another kind having no harmful effect on paper; that for typewriter ribbons and for carbon papers only those be used that are made of lampblack, using either a carbon paper of good quality or a harmless pulverized, fixative applied after writing.

III. In view of the report that certain English and American newspapers have for some time been printing a special rag paper edition in limited quantity, it is desirable that such an example be imitated in all countries, beginning with official journals and adopting the specifications set forth in paragraph I.

Where it may be impracticable to run off special editions, copies intended for legal deposit may be covered with Japanese tissue paper as has been done for ten years and more by certain newspapers in the United States.

In every case immediate binding be required.

IV. So far as concerns preservation of manuscripts and printed matter of all kinds, old as well as modern, it is absolutely necessary to take every precaution possible to guard against danger or changes due to excess of heat, light, humidity, dryness, insects, etc., and also due to improper handling when putting such things

experience had been added such persons were frequently lost to other libraries offering higher salaries. Nevertheless the Public Library was able to recruit a staff of high average personal quality and to train them into effective library workers. Many such recruits, fired with a desire for better equipment, went away for training in library schools. Rarely could they be re-employed except at salaries less than other cities could pay. Since the new law has been in effect the Public Library draws each year upon the library schools for well-qualified graduates to fill vacant positions in its higher sub-professional and professional grades and not infrequently secures from other libraries persons similarly trained, but with added experience.

As a concrete example of the effect of this legislation, the experience of the children's department of the Public library may be cited. The classification act has been effective since July 1, 1924. Before that date, under the old salary scale, resignations (other than for matrimony) were frequent. This meant that the routine was always slowed up while new per-

sons learned their jobs and much of the time of the experienced members of the staff was given to training them. As a result the book service, advisory and reference, of necessity could not be satisfactory. In the last four years there have been but two resignations and these for matrimony. This increased length of service means that fewer experienced people can do a given piece of work better than a larger number of new people. It means greater speed when questions are answered by experienced people. It means a sense of permanence which adds much to the individual's attitude toward his work. This length of service, which means accumulated and constantly enriched knowledge, is all placed at the disposal of children, parents and teachers.

In the case of the Public Library these salary increases have been accompanied by considerable expansion in the library service with an enlargement of staff. All of this has cost more in money, but the unit of output has been larger and of higher quality and the public's investment has produced a richer return.

PURE BIBLIOGRAPHY

BACK in 1913 Ronald B. McKerrow put together a bundle of "notes," the fruit of his practical experience in the field of bibliography and published them as an aid to literary students. This slender volume has long been out of print in its original form as part of volume 12 of the *Transactions* of the Bibliographical Society and as a separate pamphlet. Now he has again put the literary student and librarian in his debt by publishing this "introduction" based on the earlier volume but about three and a half times as long.*

I know of no other book which is in a position to do as much for the science of pure bibliography or book description in this country. It will undoubtedly give a great impetus to bibliographical study in America. Altho McKerrow treats book description in this treatise as a handmaiden to literary criticism, I predict that it is not in this field that American scholars are likely to find it of most value. The book will prove a mine of information about technical points of book description such as format, cancels, watermarks, type, sizes, paper, imposition, printing presses and their methods, in short anything likely to aid the scholar in understanding and interpreting puzzles he finds

in the make-up of an early book. It should be a text in every one of our library schools worthy the name.

With the increase of special rare book libraries like the Chapin Library at Williams, the Huntington and Folger collections, and others in private hands likely to become public at a later date, the need for trained specialists is being felt. This book will go far in assisting in the training of such specialists. To the literary student for whom this volume is primarily designed, McKerrow makes clear the importance of knowing in what ways the process of book manufacture affects the reading of the text. He leaves nothing to imagination but takes for granted that his readers come to the volume with little or no knowledge of the technical terms used or the subject matter. Every step in the manufacture of a book is given in detail with definitions of terms and illustrations of such matters as folding the sheet to form different sizes 8°, 12° and folio. Each detail seemingly unimportant in itself goes to make up the whole into a most significant contribution to the apparatus of scholarship. Any of these details may serve to interpret a puzzling point for the scholar. The book presents a fine example of how special knowledge in one field may help in solving the mysteries of another. Knowledge is one and collateral fields often must be un-

* An Introduction to Bibliography for Literary Students. By Ronald B. McKerrow. Oxford: The Clarendon Press, 1927.

derstood in order properly to conduct work of significance in one's own.

The eight appendixes are by no means the least important pages of the book for they serve to introduce to the beginner certain facts found useful by McKerrow. Perhaps these notes and the attendant bibliography are enough, but many of us will wish the list of Latin place names were longer.

Pure bibliography or book description has only recently been taken seriously in this country, due perhaps to the fact that fewer books worth describing were located within our borders. This has been changed with the coming of a great volume of purchases in recent years and with the building up of great private and

public collections of rare volumes. The work of pioneers like George Watson Cole will go on in ever increasing volume and McKerrow will have his share in the stimulus. He gives the best possible reason for writing such a book, namely the need he experienced for it as a beginner. He has had the friendly advice and help from such ripe scholars as A. W. Pollard and W. W. Greg in its preparation over a period of years. Every library in the country which numbers among its readers, scholars interested in textual criticism or the science of bibliography will secure this volume.

H. S. LEACH, *Librarian,*
Lehigh University Library.

Bethlehem, Pa.

THE ASLIB DIRECTORY

THE Carnegie United Kingdom trust has given a great impetus to the nationalization of library service in the British islands by the establishment of central lending libraries for students and by subventions to special libraries of national importance. The publication of the *Aslib Directory** made possible by it, is certain to promote this movement still further.

The compilation of the *Directory* was begun in 1924. Mr. G. F. Barwick, late keeper of printed books in the British Museum, became general editor in 1926, and with the assistance of Miss E. S. Durrad and Miss M. G. Warren, has succeeded in completing the first comprehensive survey of British library collections which has been made.

The method pursued in making this survey is of the greatest interest. After the necessary preliminary discussion, a questionnaire was drawn up of which some six thousand copies were sent out. "The response was, on the whole, satisfactory," the editor writes, "though the necessary information was seldom secured without further correspondence."

In addressing information bureaus, however, it was felt that questionnaires would be useless. They were, therefore, approached by means of special letters explaining the objects of the inquiry in more detail. Even then the returns were so inadequate that it was decided to restrict this class to large industrial firms known to have organized research departments or special libraries and to private libraries of exceptional character.

The result is a guide to special collections in

about twenty-five hundred public and private libraries, including some small provincial collections which are more accessible to students in their neighborhood than larger but more remote collections. The collections comprehend printed books, manuscripts, maps, and prints. In addition to this record of library collections there are references to periodicals and other sources of information upon special subjects.

The directory is divided into three parts: (1) a list of collections of material and other sources of information upon special subjects, arranged under subjects, (2) a list of the places where the material is to be found, and (3) a list of individuals whose collections are to be found in public institutions, or are still in private hands.

There may be some difference of opinion as to the proper scope for such a directory and as to the method which should be followed in the publication of the results of the investigation involved in its preparation, but there can be no two opinions as to the utility of what the editors and publishers of the work have actually accomplished.

And the fact that the Association of Special Libraries is prepared to record additional information and publish new editions of the directory as there may be occasion for them is reason for still further congratulation.

W. DAWSON JOHNSTON,
Library of Congress.

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James Ormerod, sub-librarian of the Derby (England) Public Libraries is author of *Tristram's Tomb and Other Poems* just published by Elkin Mathews and Marrot. (54 Bloomsbury Street, London W. C. 1. Cloth, 123p. 5s.)

* *The Aslib Directory: A guide to sources of specialized information in Great Britain and Ireland*, edited by G. F. Barwick. London, the Association of Special Libraries and Information Bureaux, 1928. 425p. \$5.25.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

SEPTEMBER 1, 1928

THE importance of the Federal Classification Act of 1923, in respect to the library calling, was, first, that it officially recognized librarianship as a profession and, secondly, that the careful division into professional, sub-professional and custodial services, with careful subdivision into grades, gave a useful method of comparison in other than governmental libraries. Since that time there have been some changes in classification, mostly for the better, and the Welch Act of 1928 provided for an encouraging advance in actual pay. Taken together, the results have been stimulating in their effect on library service at the capital, as Dr. Bowerman's carefully detailed article points out, and where library salaries are not up to the official standard the new schedule will help to bring them there. The governmental estimates, as President Coolidge lamented, have been thrown out of gear by the change in salaries thruout the service, said to reach \$77,000,000, and a postal deficit because of decreased rates, which it is difficult to estimate. On the postal side, it is always to be remembered that departmental use of the mails, free rates for county newspapers and the abuse of the franking privilege are not shown on the Post Office books, so that the actual postal deficit is never so large as officially stated. In respect to salaries in general, the government thruout the departments as well as in library service had suffered greatly because salaries had not been sufficient to keep people of experience at their jobs, and this is particularly and provokingly true in the Income Tax Division, which touches most of our citizenry, librarians included. The red-tape correspondence involved in present methods means tremendous waste, and in a notable instance, where a great corporation had thrown open its books for the inspection of two Treasury accountants, two years later the demand was repeated because the two officials had resigned their jobs and had left no proper record. Economy is good, but economy which thus thwarts efficiency is no economy at all.

AT THE Minneapolis annual meeting of the National Education Association the first week in July where discussion was centered on education for citizenship, a question of equal interest for librarians, the final session adopted a declaration of principles and policies covering sixteen points in more compact shape than the platforms recently adopted by the political parties. This declaration is printed in full in *School and Society* of July 14, and may well have the attention of librarians. It commended co-operation of all agencies in education for democracy and in the work of Americanization in which of course libraries are important factors, and dealt interestingly with such questions as the tenure of service of teachers which also bears upon librarians. The declaration reiterated with emphasis the support by the N.E.A. of the proposal for a department of education of cabinet rank and meantime commended the Bureau of Education, urging Congress to make adequate appropriation for its work in which librarians will heartily join. The Bureau has done excellent service but that service has been imperfect and often dilatory because of lack of adequate money support from Congressional appropriation. The cost of one cruiser would finance this important Bureau for many years in obtaining results which should be of nation wide importance thruout our school and library systems.

INTERNATIONAL progress in general is becoming of increasing importance as is shown by the work of the International Committee for Intellectual Co-operation thru its Institute at the conference at Geneva during the past month, the recommendations of which as finally shaped are not yet in hand. The preliminary material which Mr. Leydenberg has translated for the LIBRARY JOURNAL shows both how important is the work undertaken and how well has the undertaking of the work been shaped in method of approach. Mr. Leydenberg himself has been doing some excellent work in testing paper by exposing to light and air, printed and bound sheets of different classes of papers, and his results will be of no little value in the final decision. It is, of course, to be said that regulation as to paper and ink can be arranged only in the face of printing and materials for Governmental use since it is scarcely possible, at least in this country, to require that copies of books for copyright registration should be on any specified paper, much as the poor quality of the paper used in many of our current publications is to be deplored. The Association of French Librarians is already planning subjects to be discussed at the bibliographical conference in Rome next year, and American Libra-

arians should also be giving consideration to the important questions here outlined. This international conference of bibliographers and librarians is now planned for the first part of June and it is hoped that a number of American librarians may decide to be present, especially in view of the plans Mr. Faxon is making for an organized journey with this conference in view.

It is good that the Executive Board of the A. L. A. has decided to face the music and make up

from the general funds the necessary amount, above what has been subscribed and guaranteed, to assure the continuation of the Paris Library School for another year. By that time its success should have been so proven as to enable it to be placed on a permanent foundation, thru American and French co-operation. The school is doing an international service thruout Europe and it would be a pity indeed if that service should be brought to an end just as it is fairly in its beginnings of greater service for the future.

CURRENT LITERATURE AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

The Year's Work in Library Studies projected last year is to be initiated with the present year's record. As already announced the work which will be edited by Arundell Esdaile, editor of the *Library Association Record*, is to consist of a summary with bibliographical footnotes. The first volume will probably consist of about 150 pages. Price to members of the (British) Library Association 5s.; to others 7s. 6d.

AT THE request of the Association of Assistant Librarians W. H. Parker of the Central Public Library, Mare Street, Hackney, London, E. 8, has brought up-to-date the late Thomas Aldred's *List of Sequel Stories* published in 1922. (London: The Association—Hon. Secretary in care of the Public Library, Bancroft Road, Mile End, E. 1. 7s. 6d.). Proceeds arising from the sale of the work will go to the benevolent fund of the Association.

THE *Canadian Catalogue of Books . . . with Imprint 1927* compiled by the Public Library, Toronto is the sixth in that series of annual lists. Three of the eighteen pages are devoted to books in the French language, compiled by Égidius Fauteux, bibliothécaire, Bibliothèque Saint Sulpice, Montreal. The compilation includes books published in Canada and about Canada, as well as those written by Canadians wherever published.

A LIST of minimum requirements in a school library of books covering the field of knowledge and an appendix listing libraries and associations which issue useful publications are noteworthy features of the *Memorandum on Libraries in State-Aided Secondary Schools in England*, issued by the Board of Education as "Educational Pamphlet" no. 51 (H. M. Stationery Off., 1928, pap., 26p., 3d.). An initial outlay of a hundred pounds and a minimum annual expenditure of twenty is recommended to schools about to start a library. Country

schools are advised to consider the advantages of becoming a center for distribution of books from the local county library.

WITH the generous co-operation of distinguished authors the Leeds (England) Public Libraries have initiated a readable series of "What to Read" pamphlets which sell for twopence each. Each brochure consists of from sixteen to thirty-two pages of discussion of the books recommended, followed by a list of the books with the Library's class mark for each. In the four numbers which have reached us the lists include some sixty to one hundred and fifty titles recommended by J. Arthur Thomson (*Evolution*), G. D. H. Cole (*Economic History*), H. A. L. Fisher (*Citizenship*), and William McDougall (*Psychology*). The low price of these well written, brightly covered, flexible vest pocket publications will doubtless secure for them a clientèle outside of the Leeds libraries' territory.

THE first *Annual Report* of the director of the Columbia University School of Library Service for the year ending June 30, 1927, contains a review of the principal events in the establishment of the school. The history of one of its constituent parts, the New York State Library School, forms an introduction to the *New York State Library Register 1887-1926* recently published. (See *LIBRARY JOURNAL* for August p. 661-665.)

If there is sufficient demand the H. W. Wilson Company will furnish to libraries for inserting in books small gummed labels (3 1/2 by 1 inch) reading: "For description and reviews of this book consult the *Book Review Digest*. Ask the Librarian." or similarly worded. Suggestions are invited as to the best wording by the Company which will for a short time send one hundred stickers free to librarians requesting them for experimental use.

LIBRARY WORK

PLANNING ANNIVERSARY PROGRAMS

APPROPRIATE material arranged in proper sequence and with careful preparation constitute the secret of a good program, according to Mary E. Hazeltine in Part IV ("Program Making, Clippings, Pamphlets, Pictures") of her comprehensive book on *Anniversaries and Holidays* recently published by the A. L. A. (288p., \$6). An anniversary program in honor of a distinguished person may include several numbers, requiring from two or three participants to six or eight or more, depending on the content of the numbers. This content is in turn dependent on the occasion. If it is an adult club program the parts are generally carried by a few members. If it is a school or church, a community, a boys' or girls' club program, the numbers are planned to include as many participants as possible. The underlying reason for school entertainments is the benefit derived from self-expression, for which reason it is desirable to include as many children and young people as possible in the programs of any year.

The available material governs the character of a program. There is a bewildering amount for the celebration of Washington and Lincoln's birthdays, for Independence Day, Thanksgiving, Christmas, etc. This means that large groups may be utilized in making up the programs for such days, as the material includes not only drills, exercises, songs, plays, and pageants for persons of all ages, adapted to indoor or outdoor presentation depending on the season, but also outstanding selections that offer unusual opportunity in assigning individual parts.

For the anniversaries and holidays with less material, fewer can participate in the program, which may be planned to include those whose maturity will enable them to give original preparation to their parts, while variety and more participants may be introduced by reading a group of poems or appropriate selections by or about the subject of the program; by rendering some of his music, if he be a composer, or by presenting tableaux of his paintings, if he be an artist.

A number made up of several parts, assigned to one or more persons, may include the reading of short selections from the writings of the individual whose day is being celebrated. Another number may include two or three items of the following type: his life, briefly told or read; an account of what he accomplished; brief mention of the memorials in his honor, including statues and portraits, and their artists; poems, plays, and stories of which he is the

subject; some good books written about him, and bridges, schools, streets, etc., named for him. Poems and one-act plays centering about the subject may also contribute variety. Tributes of one subject to another afford interesting possibilities: Rufus Choate on Daniel Webster; Elihu Root on Theodore Roosevelt; Roosevelt on John Hampden; John Morley on Cromwell and on Gladstone; Barrie's tribute to Meredith; a poem by John Boyle O'Reilly on Daniel O'Connell.

In planning the program, the aim should be to cultivate the taste and appreciation of the audience as well as that of the performers by using material that has literary value, avoiding cheap, trite, and ephemeral things. It is well worth the effort to study for literary and entertainment values. In planning school programs a central idea to which all the parts have some connection should be selected. A program sequence or development should be planned, making sure that the last number will not only leave an especially good impression on the audience, but will emphasize the *motif* of the program in a happy way. Much the same principles obtain in planning community programs. The various holidays are always occasions when the consciousness of the community can be aroused thru solidarity of effort.

Many state departments of education publish in their year books or in separate annuals for the guidance of teachers and others, programs, exercises, and material suitable for the proper observance of various holidays and special days. Such annuals are published more generally for Arbor Day (sometimes including Good Roads Day) than for other occasions. There are many patriotic manuals, including Washington's Birthday, Memorial, Peace, and Armistice days, Thanksgiving, etc. A Christmas manual is published by some states, while others issue a "special day book"; including Fire Prevention, Red Cross, Labor, and Health days. They are listed as published in the *Cumulative Book Index*.

RUSSIAN CENTRAL CATALOGING

TWELVE THOUSAND title cards were published in 1926 by the Bureau of Central Cataloging of the Chief Committee for Political Education of the Union of Soviet Republics, with headquarters in Moscow. These embraced practically the entire 1926 book production, with the exception of publications of a purely specific or official nature, and publications in limited editions. During this, the first year of its activity,

the Bureau succeeded in establishing connections with 2,400 libraries, 160 publishing and bookselling houses and 580 institutions. Four million cards have been distributed in all. The cards are of international standard size (7 1/2 x 12 1/2 cm.) Books are classified according to the decimal classification system, and the card includes a brief annotation of the book and an indication of its degree of difficulty. Subject headings will be added in the near future. Five degrees of difficulty are noted, each corresponding to the reader's educational level: I, indicating semi-illiterate readers; II, uneducated or slightly educated readers; III, readers with an elementary education (about three to five years of schooling, or self-educated); IV, readers with secondary education; and V, readers with higher education (university or equivalent self-education). As an aid in book selection, recommendation cards are issued upon which are noted conventional signs indicating the degree of importance of the book to various types of libraries, fixed by the bibliographical section of the Chief Committee for Political Education.

Connection with libraries is to a great extent established thru large politico-educational centers, which also direct the stocking of libraries. Such centers are the Chief Committee for Political Education and its local (provincial and district) branches, trade-unions, educational sections, etc. In its endeavor to come into closer contact with the libraries, the Bureau has opened a subscription for abbreviated and cheaper types of cards for libraries in medium and small sized towns, and for village and children's libraries.

Centralizing the manufacture of standard library equipment and accessories was undertaken by the Bureau in the middle of 1926. Particular attention is paid to library posters. Annotation, classification, cataloging and other committees are attached to the Bureau. Agreement has been made with a number of the most important publishing houses to supply libraries with fully prepared books, already bound, with catalog and reader cards, which is expected definitely to solve the problem of centralizing library cataloging.

SPECIAL COLLECTIONS

THE problem of a new edition of *Special Collections in Libraries in the United States*, published by the United States Bureau of Education in 1912, said Dr. W. Dawson Johnston in a paper read before the American Library Institute at West Baden on May 23, has been under discussion for more than fifteen years. It was partially solved by the publication of the *Special Libraries Directory*, in 1921, second edition 1925, and by the *American Library Directory*,

which appeared in 1927. A more comprehensive and detailed survey by the Library of Congress has been made possible by a gift from Mr. John D. Rockefeller. The new survey will not include all printed sources of information, such as the *Special Libraries Association's Handbook of Commercial Information Services*, but simply those contained in library collections. It will be national in character, and should thus supplement surveys of a special or local character. It is not clear, however, whether the survey should be limited to public or semi-public collections, nor is it clear that it should be extended to collections of manuscripts, maps, prints and music, and to collections of books of merely local interest. In the pursuit of the investigation a circular announcing it has been distributed. This was accompanied by clippings from *Special Collections in North American Libraries* by Dr. Richardson, indicating briefly what special collections there are in each library. This will be followed by letters raising specific questions and by some visitation of libraries. After all possible information has been collected from printed sources and from individual libraries, the results will be classified and indexed and submitted to specialists for final revision. In describing collections we desire the most specific detail. It is not sufficient, for example, for a law library to report that its set of legal periodicals is one of the best. We want to know how many titles and volumes there are in the collection, how many are currently received, and whether they are all American and English, or include others, and if so what and how many.

TYPING MISSING BOOK PAGES

SUGGESTIONS for typing missing pages to complete books otherwise ready for binding are given by Mary E. Wheelock, chairman of the A. L. A. Committee on Bookbinding, in the committee's pamphlet *Care and Binding of Books and Magazines* (A. L. A.).

Paper of quality and tint similar to that of the book having leaves missing should be selected. A supply of blank fly leaves taken from books that are to be rebound will furnish the necessary quantity for most needs. Trim the paper to the exact length of the leaves of the book and a quarter of an inch wider. If the book from which the pages are to be copied has been rebound, allow half an inch in width and length. For the ordinary eight inch book the first essential, after suitable fly leaves have been selected, is to make sure that the typing is well within the limits of the print space, which is about 3 1/2" x 5 1/2" to 3 3/4" x 6". Lay the leaf in the book close to the inner margin, turn the printed page back over it, and with a

pin, prick thru to the blank leaf at the four corners of the printed page. See that the wider margin is the *inner* margin when the typing is begun, and keep well within the space outlined by the pin marks.

Unless the print in the book is rather large and the spacing liberal, usually more pages will be required in the typed copy than in the original print, and readjustment will be necessary to equalize the amount of the typed copy on an even number of pages, usually at least two more pages than in the original print.

The ordinary book page has printed space of $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches in width, in which 35 to 38 letters (including spacing and punctuation) can be typed, using the large-type machine, or ten letters to the inch; the common length of the printed space is $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 inches, in which can be typed 33 to 36 lines, about six lines to the inch. For the same print space the small-type machine takes 42 to 45 letters to the line and 33 to 37 lines to the page.

Thus, using large-type machine, in a space $3\frac{1}{2}$ by $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches 1155 letters (including spaces, etc.) can be typed, 33 lines of 35 letters each. Take as an example a book having printed space of $3\frac{1}{2}$ by $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches, each line having 52 letters and each page having 32 lines of print, making 1664 letters (including spaces, etc.) to the page. As this could not be typed within the allotted space on two pages, it is better to spread the material to cover four pages. The width of the print space can be reduced by two or three letters, and the length to about twenty-six lines to the page, with spacing between paragraphs; or, to equalize the material on the four pages more exactly, double the number 1664 (letters to the page as above) to give number of letters on the two printed pages (3328). Divide by four to find number of letters to be typed on each of the four pages (832 letters). This will make a well proportioned page of 26 to 27 lines of about 32 letters to the line, with some allowance for double spacing between paragraphs. Number the extra typed pages, e.g. "17a" and "17b."

SUBJECT DEPARTMENTS IN LARGE LIBRARIES

At the West Baden Conference of the A. L. A., Carl Vitz of Toledo, read a paper "Administrative Problems and Cost of Subject Departments in Large City Buildings," in which he dealt with the history of such departments, especially in the temporary quarters of the Los Angeles and Cleveland libraries, during the period from 1912 to 1927, in both cases resulting in the subject arrangement in their permanent buildings and the probable copying of this plan in other large

cities. Mr. Vitz pointed out the increased personnel required but showed that this type of personnel means the intensive individual service which the public has come to demand. The question as to whether these should be departments or divisions influences the relationships between this large number of heads, who may develop friction unless the divisions are carefully correlated with some general supervision. In the case of Los Angeles and Cleveland the subject departments are under the general charge of one of the heads of the central building. The strength of such a staff as representing the library, both within the building and out in the community, has been one of the outstanding results in both Los Angeles and Cleveland, and in general is indicative of the growing leadership of the library in the intellectual activities of American cities. The departmental arrangement requires some duplication of reference books and bound magazines. The location of the departments in relation to the general reference department greatly affects the proportion of patronage and the duplication of material and provision must be made for gathering for each reader, material from widely scattered departments when this will better serve his convenience. There is also the danger that highly trained and expert assistants will dissipate their time in answering elementary questions, such as from high-school students, which could be better concentrated in some general reference work and handled by less highly trained staff members. Two of the chief functions of the departmental system are the close acquaintance of the department head with her material and the certainty that she will see that her collection is actively and properly built up, and the assurance that readers will get what they want.

Mr. Vitz gave special thought to the problem of the intermediate boys and girls and how to bridge the gulf between the juvenile and adult departments. Separate rooms for this large and important group seem to be psychologically impractical and provision was suggested that personal attention be given by members of the adult departments, or a special member of the main library staff who combines the children's viewpoint as well as the adult organization. The admission of the juniors to the adult browsing room has a psychological value of great importance, and a browsing room for this purpose, distinct from an open shelf room, was advocated with careful consideration of the titles so that they would be of equal interest to the adult readers and to the high-school boy and girl.

In a subject department library a general information desk near the front entrance is essential in order to see that the newcomers are properly guided about the building.

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AMONG LIBRARIANS

Alice Ruth Boynton, 1927 Riverside, recently acting librarian, Riverside (Calif.) High School, appointed librarian, University Heights Junior High School, Riverside.

Gertrude L. Brown, assistant librarian of the Evanston (Ill.) Public Library, says *Illinois Libraries*, "has been awarded a loving cup by the International Salon of Photography held in Vancouver, B. C., for a group of her window photographs."

S. S. Bullock succeeds Guy Keeling as secretary of the Association of Special Libraries and Information Bureaux, the address of which is now 26 Bedford Street, London, W. C. 1. Mr. Keeling has been elected executive secretary of the Library Association succeeding Frank Pacy who had been honorary secretary for the past twelve years.

H. M. Cashmore, who has been deputy librarian of the Birmingham (England) public libraries, succeeds the late Walter Powell as chief librarian. The post of deputy librarian is filled by the promotion of F. J. Patrick, until August 1 inspector of the city lending libraries, who is in turn succeeded by Harry Grindle, librarian of the Central lending library.

Muriel Clark, 1926 Simmons, promoted to be acting children's librarian of the Dearborn (Mich.) Public Library.

Vera Southwick Cooper, 1914 Atlanta Library School; 1928 M. A. in Library Science, University of Michigan, formerly of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta and of the Atlanta Library School, has been appointed director of the Training Class at the Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore.

Gertrude Gehman, 1922 Los Angeles, appointed supervisor of Elementary School Libraries, Fullerton.

Bertha L. Gunterman, director of library department and editor of children's books for Longmans, Green and Co., is editor of *Tartan Tales from Andrew Lang*, containing eight short stories drawn from the *True Story Book*, the *Red Book of Heroes*, and the *Red True Story Book*, with illustrations by Mahlon Blaine, and of a new edition of A. D. Crake's *Eduy the Fair*, illustrated by Richard A. Holberg. (Longman's, cloth, \$2. each. *Tartan Tales* 301p. *Eduy* 303p.)

Marion L. Horton, 1917 New York State, who has been since 1918 principal of the Library School of the Los Angeles Public Library, has been appointed supervising instructor of home study courses in the School of Library Service, Columbia University. Her library experience

was gained in the Pasadena Public Library, as assistant cataloger and classifier in the Stanford University Library, as librarian of the John C. Frémont High School, Oakland, Calif., as instructor in the Riverside Library Service School and the Los Angeles Library School.

V. T. Harlow, lecturer in history at University College, Southampton, England, has been appointed keeper of the Rhodes House Library, Oxford.

Louis T. Ibbotson, 1925 New York State, assistant to the librarian of the University of Rochester, succeeds Raymond L. Walkley, 1913 New York State, as librarian of the University of Maine. Mr. Walkley's appointment to the librarianship of Tufts College has already been announced.

Gertrude M. Judson, 1924 Simmons, appointed reference assistant at Connecticut College for Women, New London.

Annis Kane, 1910 Simmons, appointed librarian of the Classical High School, Providence, R. I.

F. Adele Masterson has been appointed librarian of Southern College at Lakeland, Florida to succeed Etoile Reid, resigned. Miss Masterson has been with the Tampa (Florida) Public Library for the past three years and before that with the Brooklyn Public Library and the Goshen (N. Y.) Library and Historical Society.

Laura Neiswanger, 1923 Simmons, is returning to the University of Kansas Library, Lawrence, as classifier. She has been in the Detroit Library.

Jennilu Norris, 1927 Riverside, acting librarian, Pawhuska (Okla.) Public Library, is now librarian, Public Library, Port Angeles, Wash.

Helen O'Connor, 1924 Los Angeles, appointed children's librarian, Stations Department, Library of Hawaii, Honolulu.

Frank Pacy, O.B.E., who, owing to failing health retired in May from the chief librarianship of the Westminster Public Libraries, died June 24. Mr. Pacy was honorary secretary of the (British) Library Association from 1898 to 1901 and from 1916 until a few weeks before his death.

Walter Powell, for nearly thirty years connected with the Birmingham (England) Public Libraries—for thirteen as deputy chief librarian and for the past sixteen years as chief librarian—died on June 24 after a long illness. A fellow of the L.A. since 1902, he took an active part in Association work and as its delegate visited the United States in 1926 and prepared

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with Mr. E. A. Savage the official report of that visit, printed last year by the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust under the title *Some Impressions of the Public Library System of the United States of America*. As chief executive in Birmingham he developed a system extending to sixteen branches with a remodelled central building.

Alice Stevens, 1922 Simmons, has accepted the position of librarian of the Township High School Library, Joliet, Illinois.

GRADUATES OF 1928

RIVERSIDE LIBRARY SERVICE SCHOOL

Florence A. Daly, assistant reference librarian, Riverside (Calif.) Public Library; Bertha Elizabeth Fyock, cataloger, Imperial County Free Library, El Centro, Calif.; Mary Helen Parker, cataloger, A. K. Smiley Public Library, Redlands Calif.; Muriel Van Fleet Russell, assistant, Catalog Department, Riverside Public Library; Alberta Schaefer, assistant, Ontario (Calif.) Public Library; Geraldine Francis Vardon, assistant, Cahuenga Branch Library, Los Angeles; Alla Webb, librarian, Webb School, Bell Buckle, Tenn.

LOS ANGELES LIBRARY SCHOOL

Amanda Browning, librarian, Public Library, Burlington, N. C.; Mary Fraites, children's librarian, John Muir Branch, Chesterine Gladstone, first assistant, Benjamin Franklin Branch, Jean Gordon, cataloger, and Ora Neely, first assistant, San Pedro Branch, all in Los Angeles Public Library; Marie Grassie, assistant, Pasadena Public Library; Maude Klasgye, assistant, Long Beach Public Library; Lucille Steed, librarian, Elementary School Libraries, Santa Monica.

FORTY AMERICAN BOOKS

(Concluded from page 711)

TRAVEL AND SOCIAL LIFE

- Adams, James T. *Provincial Society, 1690-1763*. Macmillan.
Beebe, William. *Pheasant Jungles*. Putnam.
Brownell, William C. *Democratic Distinction in America*. Scribner.

SCIENCE, NATURAL AND APPLIED

- Bridgman, Percy W. *The Logic of Modern Physics*. Macmillan.
Clendenning, Logan. *The Human Body*. Knopf.
East, Edward M. *Heredity and Human Affairs*. Scribner.
Millikan, Robert A. *Evolution in Science and Religion*. Yale.
Pupin, Michael I. *The New Reformation; from physical to spiritual realities*. Scribner.
Sarton, George. *Introduction to the History of Science*. V. 1. Williams and Wilkins.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL OPPORTUNITIES

Young woman with summer school training and some experience wants junior library assistantship, preferably in large public library. Dorothy Rice, Y. W. C. A., Danville, Va.

Wanted, by a college and library school graduate with six years' experience, position in or near New York as head of circulation or reference library, or as librarian of small town library. E. R. 15.

Librarian in charge of small private library desires either change of position or part time work for her free mornings. Has had previously seven years of varied library experience in two large libraries. A. A. 15.

A young woman liberally educated, library school graduate and with many years of library experience in one of the largest library systems, desires a position as librarian of a town library or small college library. Q. Y. 15.

Cataloger, with university education, library school training and fifteen years of varied experience, wishes position as head of catalog department in college library, or as assistant in revision or reorganization of library. Minimum salary \$2,200. O. E. 15.

Graduate (man) of McGill University Library School, '28, desires position, preferably in the states of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio or Michigan. Would somewhat do loan desk work. Have three years in college. I. L. 15.

Experienced librarian desires librarianship of special library or town library, preferably in or near New York City. W. Y. 15.

Young man, library school graduate with three years of experience as librarian of a public library, wishes change. Desire for advancement is the reason. C. O. 15.

Wanted, trained librarian for reference and general library work. Write Public Library, Hutchinson, Kansas.

Wanted, trained librarian for high school, Middle western city. Q. C. 15.

Young woman with four years' varied experience in city library wants position where she can specialize in classification. E. J. C. 15.

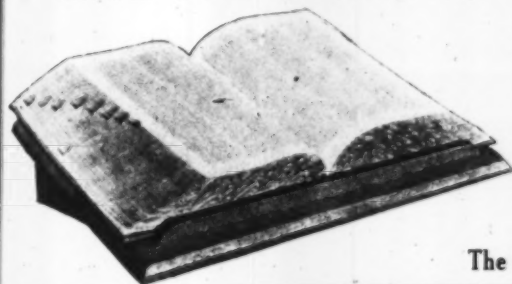
Children's librarian would like to change location. C. A. 15.

Librarian with six years' high school experience, would like position in high school or college library, or to do reference work. Free September first. S. L. 15.

THE CALENDAR

- Sept. 4-9. At Richfield Springs. Annual meeting of the New York Library Association.
Sept. 17-22. At New College, Oxford. Annual meeting of the Association of Special Libraries and Information Bureaux.
Oct. First week. At Sterling. Colorado Library Association.
Oct. 11. Annual fall meeting of New Jersey Library Association. Montclair Art Museum, Montclair, N. J.
Oct. 11-12. At State Teachers College, Bowling Green. Kentucky Library Association.
Oct. 17-19. In Danville. Illinois Library Association.
Oct. 17-19. At Toledo. Ohio Library Association.
Oct. 31-Nov. 3. At Baton Rouge, La. Biennial meeting of the Southwestern Library Association.
Nov. 7-10. At Biloxi, Miss. Biennial meeting of the Southeastern Library Association.
Dec. 27-29. In Chicago. Midwinter meetings of the A. L. A. Council and other library organizations.
June, 1929. In Rome. International Library Congress.

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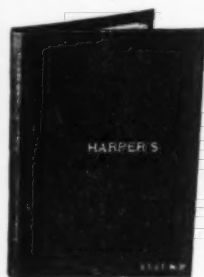
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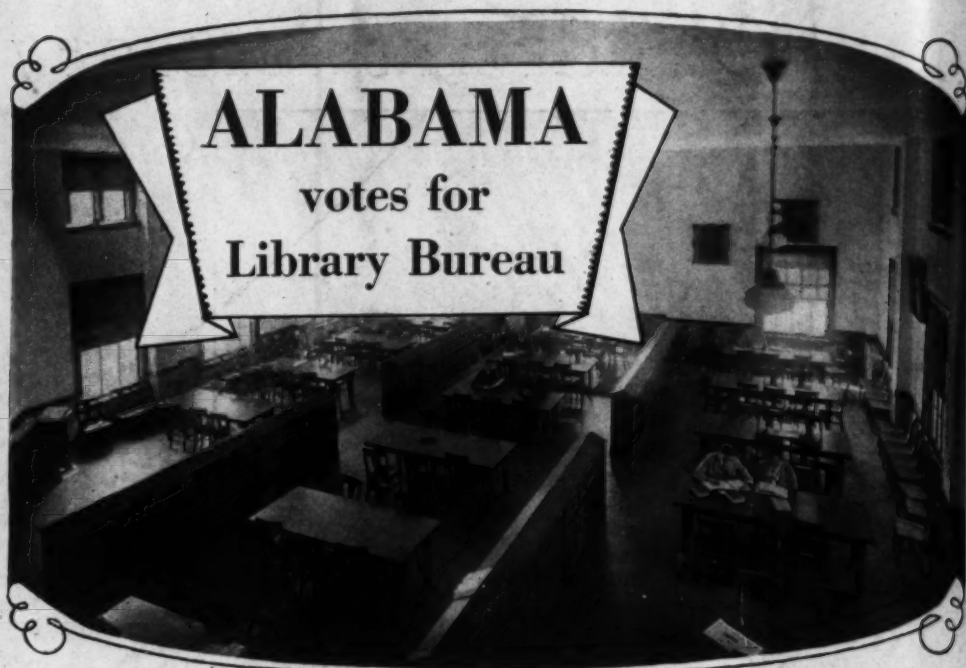
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